

INTERNATIONAL
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WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, mostly cloudy, 65-75; Wednesday, mostly cloudy, 65-75; Thursday, mostly cloudy, 65-75; Friday, mostly cloudy, 65-75; Saturday, mostly cloudy, 65-75; Sunday, mostly cloudy, 65-75.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMING PAGE

Algeria	4.50	Dh	1.25	N.A.
Argentina	1.00	Arg	1.25	N.A.
Australia	1.75	Aus	1.25	N.A.
Bahamas	0.40	Dm	1.25	N.A.
Belgium	23.8	F	1.25	N.A.
Canada	25.0	Can	1.25	N.A.
Denmark	3.75	Dkr	1.25	N.A.
Dubai	4.50	Dh	1.25	N.A.
Egypt	20.0	Egypt	1.25	N.A.
France	20.0	F	1.25	N.A.
Germany	3.00	DM	1.25	N.A.
Greece	3.00	Dr	1.25	N.A.
India	1.00	Rs	1.25	N.A.
Indonesia	1.00	Rp	1.25	N.A.
Iran	1.00	Ri	1.25	N.A.
Italy	2.00	Lira	1.25	N.A.
Japan	1.00	Yen	1.25	N.A.
Korea	1.00	Won	1.25	N.A.
Malaysia	1.00	Mal	1.25	N.A.
Mexico	1.00	Ps	1.25	N.A.
Netherlands	1.00	Gld	1.25	N.A.
Norway	1.00	Kr	1.25	N.A.
Philippines	1.00	P	1.25	N.A.
Portugal	1.00	Esc	1.25	N.A.
South Africa	1.00	Rand	1.25	N.A.
Spain	1.00	Ptas	1.25	N.A.
Sweden	1.00	Kr	1.25	N.A.
Switzerland	1.00	F	1.25	N.A.
Taiwan	1.00	N.T.	1.25	N.A.
Turkey	1.00	Lira	1.25	N.A.
U.S.	1.00	Dollar	1.25	N.A.
U.K.	1.00	Pound	1.25	N.A.
West Germany	1.00	DM	1.25	N.A.
Yugoslavia	1.00	Dinar	1.25	N.A.



an Singh, left, seated beside his wife, is handed a pen to sign his resignation as caretaker ce minister by Raj Narain in New Delhi. Mr. Singh became the first candidate yesterday to openly to succeed Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai who resigned his post on Sunday.

India Deputy Premier Resigns, Launches Bid to Succeed Desai

DELHI, July 16 — India's prime minister, Charan Singh, resigned today from the post to make his claim to succeed Prime Minister Morarji Desai. Singh, 71, saw President Sanjiva Reddy, who had several political leaders, including Desai, in the cabinet. Singh said he would form a government with Desai's support. Singh's resignation was announced by a revolt in his Janata Party which wiped out a majority in Parliament just a few days after Singh's victory in the 1977 elections. Singh, 71, saw President Sanjiva Reddy, who had several political leaders, including Desai, in the cabinet. Singh said he would form a government with Desai's support.

Financial Express newspaper Mr. Desai, who remains in as a caretaker premier, had President Reddy, who would a new government as leader largest single party in Parliament. But he was also reported to old party colleagues he would own even if only 40 percent of the vote. Singh resigned from leadership of the Janata Party.

Desai's critics — many of were his recent allies and could not share in the political of power — have been their attacks on Mr. Desai's inability to coordinate the elements of the Janata Party reportedly allocate favors.

collapse of Janata is generally as having been inherent organization 28 months ago, a party merging five distinct parties with little more in common than their opposition to Indira Gandhi.

These five groups, only two, the Congress and the Janata Party, were generally centrist parties, the broad approach of the Congress Party for as long as Gandhi's protection of emergency.

other three components had nothing in common. The group was composed of the Jan Sangh, the poing of a national movement 52 years ago as a Hindu reorganization. It represented the wing of the Janata, favoring national discipline and a commitment to Hindu culture.

along the advantages of the was that it was allied to a disciplined youth movement million members. The move-

ment, known as the RSS, declared that it was cultural and not political in nature and refused to disband or merge its cadres with the various weak Janata front organizations.

Source of Bickering The controversy over the Jan Sangh and its connections to the RSS and its alleged incitement of religious violence became the greatest source of intraparty bickering. Last June, after calling Janata leader a "bunch of imposters," Mr. Singh resigned as home minister. Six months later he returned to the government, this time as finance minister and also deputy prime minister. Mr. Ram was also given the title of deputy prime minister.

It was shortly after his return that he and his loyalists launched their campaign against the Jan Sangh and through the group against Mr. Desai's leadership. Mr. Desai could hardly repudiate the largest constituency within his party and thus was vulnerable. Critics insisted that by countenancing the party's commitment to Gandhi-ism, Mr. Singh was a political conservative, with a deep aversion to industrialization and an abhorrence of agricultural collectivists. But these views do not, within the framework of Indian politics, prevent him from looking for potential allies with the Socialist or Communist. His opposition to the RSS may also serve as an overriding attraction. Mr. Ram will also take his allies wherever he can find them.

Mr. Singh is a political conservative, with a deep aversion to industrialization and an abhorrence of agricultural collectivists. But these views do not, within the framework of Indian politics, prevent him from looking for potential allies with the Socialist or Communist. His opposition to the RSS may also serve as an overriding attraction. Mr. Ram will also take his allies wherever he can find them.

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By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, July 16 (HNT) — President Carter, acting quickly in his declared new war for U.S. energy independence, announced today the imposition of a tight ceiling on imported oil this year of 8.2 million barrels a day, 300,000 barrels less than U.S. imports in 1977.

In a nationally televised speech this morning at Kansas City, Mo., 13 hours after his extraordinary self-critical White House speech, Mr. Carter set out details of the broad energy plan he announced last night.

He proposed the "unparalleled peacetime commitment" of a \$142-billion investment "for American energy security so that never again will our nation's independence be hostage to foreign oil."

The funds, which would be made over the next decade, would come from the tax on windfall profits of the oil industry that Mr. Carter has proposed to Congress.

"It's now more critical than ever that Congress swiftly pass a strong, permanent windfall profits tax," Mr. Carter told delegates of the National Association of Counties. "I want each of you as county leaders and all Americans who hear my voice to bring your full power to bear to make sure that Congress acts to give the American people the financial weapons to win the energy war."

Together, these measures would sound a theme of togetherness, reiterated several times today and in last night's speech after the Camp David domestic summit. Mr. Carter said:

"For 203 years, our nation has stood proud and free. We have met challenge after challenge. We've overcome them all for one fundamental reason: In a crisis, we Americans have always stood together."

On oil-import quotas, the president said he will set each year a target for the import of foreign oil. But he pledged last night and emphasized today that the nation will never import more oil than it did in 1977.

"We will have to succeed both by conservation and production, because from this time forth we will never import one more drop of oil than we did two years ago," he said. Oil imports in 1977 averaged 8.5 billion barrels daily; they have slowly declined since.

Mr. Carter set as a 10-year goal the reduction of oil imports by 2.5 million barrels a day. That cut must be made up by increasing U.S. energy production, he said.

The president proposed investing \$88 billion to produce 2.5 million barrels a day of substitute fuel by 1990. He said today that nuclear energy "must play an important role in the United States to insure our energy future," although he gave no details.

Today's speech was the first step in carrying out a promise Mr. Carter made last night — to go to the people more, to communicate with Americans generally and not immerse himself in Washington.

Using ringing campaign-style tones, the president said that confidence and unity "can and will" be restored as the nation fights its energy problems. He read a letter from Rep. Ike Skelton, D-Mo., that recalled the words of Franklin D. Roosevelt: "The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith."

After mentioning the \$142-billion commitment for energy independence, the president spelled out highlights of his new program:

• An Energy Security Corporation, which "will be outside the federal government, free to use its independent business judgment in order to produce enough alternate energy sources to meet its 10-year target of reducing our imports by 2½ million barrels of oil per day."

• New incentives for the production of heavy oil, oil shale and hard-to-get natural gas.

• An Energy Mobilization Board to cut oil waste, to "make certain that energy projects such as critical pipelines, port facilities, production plants are built" and to insure that deadlines for action are met. If state and local authorities do not "remove roadblocks from these critical projects" within a reasonable time, he said, the board will.

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8.2-Million-Barrel Ceiling Carter Restricts U.S. Oil Imports, Asks \$142-Billion Energy Drive

By Fred Farris
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Guerrillas Return to Mountains After Exile in Iran Relentless Kurd Rebels Resume Iraq War

The Kurdish fight for autonomy is one of the contemporary world's most enduring guerrilla wars. AP correspondent Alex Efrayim spent 10 days in the mountainous land of Kurdistan with the fighters of Masoud Barzani, who says he is ready for a new escalation in the fighting.

By Alex Efrayim
IN THE KURDISTAN MOUNTAINS, Iraq (AP) — After four years in exile in Iran, several hundred Kurdish warriors trudged back to their lairs in the mountains of northern Iraq over the weekend to step up their long war for autonomy against the central government in Baghdad.

The tribesmen were led across the border by their new leader, Masoud Barzani, a son of the legendary Kurdish chief Gen. Mustafa Barzani, who died in exile in Washington in March. His son embarked on the return march only a few days after being elected president of the Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iraq, succeeding his father, at a secret party meeting in Iran.

Execution Zone The battle-seasoned guerrillas, many of whom fought under the general for decades, streamed

through the night along hardly visible smugglers' tracks to cross the border without detection.

Wearing distinctive red-and-white Barzani turbans and baggy trousers, they carried modern automatic rifles, some made in the Soviet Union and some in the West, as well as a variety of World War I vintage weapons.

The guerrillas were jeopardizing their lives merely by crossing the border. Under Iraqi law, any person entering a 12-by-180-mile strip

along the borders with Turkey and Iran is liable to execution. The area has been emptied of all its inhabitants.

Once back on home territory, the Barzani guerrillas joined other Kurdish fighters, some bitter rivals of the Barzanis, who have continued fighting in the area since the collapse of the last major Kurdish revolt against the Arab government in Baghdad in 1975. Gen. Barzani had led the struggle for autonomy since before World War II.

President Bakr's health has been failing for several years and Gen. Hussein was already regarded as the most powerful figure in the Iraqi government.

Besides the presidency, Mr. Bakr also holds the offices of premier, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and regional secretary general of the Iraqi Baath Socialist Party. Gen. Hussein took over all these posts.

As they came back to Iraq from Iran, the Kurdish warriors under Mr. Barzani passed beneath snow-streaked peaks and through deserted mountain villages whose simple mud-and-stone houses had either been burned or blown up. Large tracts of the surrounding fertile countryside had been burned.

"There are no people in the area we are entering because the [Iraqi] government has deported all the population from the border

Iran's Chief Of Defense Steps Down

5 Arabs Executed As Foes of Regime

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, July 16 (AP) — Defense Minister Taghi Riahi submitted his resignation today, following a dispute over his dismissal of Iran's military police chief, Brig. Gen. Saif Amir Rahimi.

Meanwhile, Islamic firing squads reportedly executed five Arab "counter-revolutionaries" in the harsh government reaction to ethnic Arab unrest in the oil-producing province of Khuzistan.

Gen. Riahi's resignation appeared to stem from the reinstatement of Gen. Rahimi after Gen. Riahi fired him on July 10. The police commander's reinstatement was ordered by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Gen. Riahi said he would have no comment on the resignation until it was announced by the government. His dismissal of Gen. Rahimi came after the police leader alleged that senior military officers had been involved in a plot to discredit the government.

Gen. Rahimi today asked to be given control of Iran's western region, where fresh violence has flared in the minority Arab population.

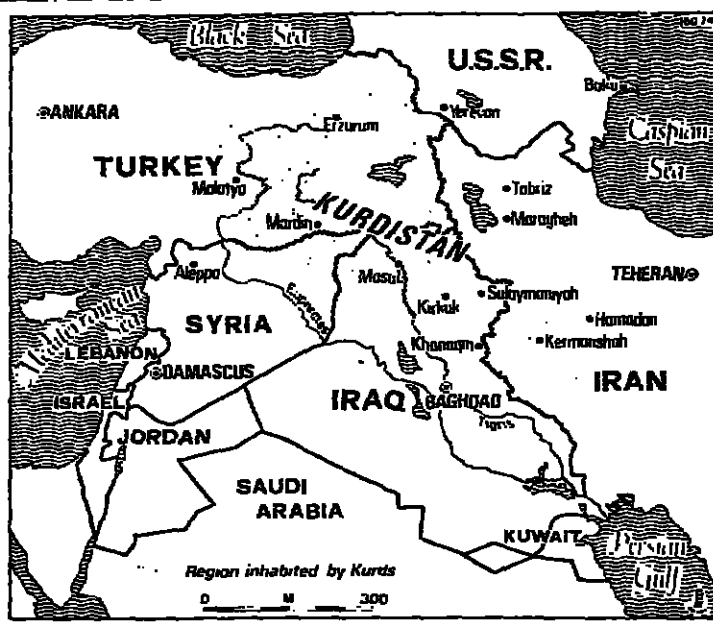
The execution of the five Arabs took place in the port city of Khuzistan. They were charged with launching a bomb attack that killed seven persons and injured 155 in a mosque yesterday.

One woman and seven men also were shot by firing squads during the last 24 hours, bringing the number of executions since the February revolution that overthrew the shah to more than 300.

Executed was a woman charged with running a brothel, three alleged rapists and four men charged with attacking anti-shah demonstrators.

In another development, state radio said about a dozen oil and gas pipelines damaged in a rash of attacks during the last two weeks would be back in service "within the next three days." The pipelines supplied crude oil and gas to the world's largest oil refinery at Abadan, scene of recent unrest.

In the Kurdish city of Dezh Shapur, where at least 24 persons were killed in a clash Saturday, Kurdish gunmen agreed to a truce after revolutionary guards posted in the city decided to leave.



Untiring Kurdish Rebels Return to Fight in Iraq

(Continued from Page 1)

of their support," Mr. Barzani said.

Iraqi troops watch over the region from camps on mountaintop vantage points, firing on anything that moves.

"Our tactics are based on guerrilla warfare, with small groups of 10 to 15. This way we tie down eight Iraqi divisions but all their planes and helicopters and artillery have little effect," Mr. Barzani said.

The overthrow of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran last February created a new situation for the three Kurdish guerrilla groups operating in Iraqi Kurdistan. With the disintegration of the Iranian Army and its withdrawal from the Kurdish-inhabited areas of western Iran, the border ceased to exist for the Kurds of both countries. Weapons, men and supplies cross freely in both directions.

Mr. Barzani, who lived in exile with his father in Washington for four years, returned to Iran to join 100,000 Kurdish refugees from Iraq after the old man's death.

The Iraqi Kurds have been waging their struggle against Baghdad, mainly under Gen. Barzani's leadership, for almost 50 years. But the Barzani group lost some of its support after revelations that it had cooperated with the shah and the CIA before 1975.

The younger Barzani denies he is still cooperating with either the deposed Iranian monarch or the CIA.

The most recent major revolt collapsed when the shah suddenly withdrew his support from Gen. Barzani, closing the border with Iraq. This cut off the Kurds' supply lines and left the Kurds at the mercy of the Iraqi Army.

Nigeria May Cut Oil Production

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP) — Nigeria is discussing an oil production cutback of about 10 percent, soon after its announcement that it is increasing its equity in oil-producing ventures to 60 percent from 55 percent, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reported today.

Aside from slight pipeline problems, officials asserted that the high output is taxing the maximum efficient rates of production, the newsletter reports. Officials did not cite a date for the cutback, but last week they indicated to the oil companies a need to reduce output soon to about 2.15 million barrels a day from the present level of more than 2.4 million.

The increase in Nigeria's equity to 60 percent is expected to take several weeks or months to put into effect, although it is effective July 1. The shift brings Nigeria into line with most other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that have not nationalized 100 percent.

It has been an extraordinary 10 days, and I want to share with you what I heard.

First of all I got a lot of personal advice. Let me quote a few of the typical comments I wrote down.

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — The following is the text of President Carter's address to the nation last night.

Good Evening. This is a special night for me. Exactly three years ago, on July 15, 1976, I accepted the nomination of my party to run for president of the United States. I promised you a president who is not isolated from the people, who feels your pain and who shares your dreams, and who draws his strength and his wisdom from you.

During the past three years, I've spoken to you on many occasions about national concerns: the energy crisis, reorganizing the government, our nation's economy, and issues of war and especially peace.

But over those years, the subjects of the speeches, the talks and the press conferences have become increasingly narrow, focused more and more on what the isolated world of Washington thinks is important. Gradually, you've heard more and more about what the government thinks, of what the government should be doing, and less and less about our nation's hopes, our dreams of the future.

Urgent Problem

Ten days ago, I had planned to speak to you again about a very important subject — energy. For the fifth time, I would have described the urgency of the problem and laid out a series of legislative recommendations to the Congress.

But as I was preparing to speak, I began to ask myself the same question that I now know I together as a nation to solve our serious energy problem?

It's clear that the true problems of our nation are much deeper, deeper than gasoline lines or energy shortages, deeper even than inflation or recession.

And I realize more than ever that as president, I need your help. So I decided to reach out and to listen to the voices of America. I invited to Camp David people to listen to the voices of America. I invited to Camp David people from almost every segment of our society — business and labor, teachers and preachers, governors, mayors and private citizens. And then I left Camp David to listen to other Americans, men and women like you.

It has been an extraordinary 10 days, and I want to share with you what I heard.

First of all I got a lot of personal advice. Let me quote a few of the typical comments I wrote down.

Stevens said the speech was "the sermon we all received up at Camp David."

Other Republicans were less harsh. Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., said that on balance the speech contained "positive ideas" and was well delivered. "If he keeps pushing responsible programs, he'll find us responsive."

NBC television last night polled more than 6,000 households in Columbus, Ohio, immediately after the speech. The poll indicated that Mr. Carter made a good impression on those viewers, although he left about a quarter of them uncertain or still confused, by their own account.

Of those polled, 61 percent said they felt more optimistic after watching the speech. Eighteen percent said they were more pessimistic, and 21 percent said they were confused. Of these Ohioans, 72 percent said they were convinced they would have to make personal sacrifices in the campaign to make the U.S. more energy-independent; 23 percent said they did not expect to make sacrifices.

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What you see too often in Washington and elsewhere around the country is a system of government that seems incapable of action.

You see a Congress, twisted and pulled in every direction. With hundreds of well-financed and powerful special interests. You see every extreme position defended to the last vote, almost to the last breath, by one unyielding group or another.

You often see a balanced and

Text of Carter's White House Speech



The president on television during White House speech.

fair approach that demands sacrifice. A little sacrifice from everyone. Abandoned like an orphan, without support and without friends.

Often you see paralysis and stagnation and drift. You don't like it. And neither do I.

What can we do? First of all we must face the truth. And then we can change our course. We simply must have faith in each other. Faith in our ability to govern ourselves and faith in the future of this nation. Restoring that faith and that confidence to America is now the most important task we face.

It is a true challenge of this generation of Americans. One of the visitors to Camp David last week put it this way: "We've got to stop crying and start sweating. Stop talking and start walking. Stop cursing and start praying."

The strength we need will not come from the White House, but from every house in America. We know the strength of America. We are strong. We can regain our unity. We can regain our confidence. We are the best of generations who have survived threats much more powerful and awesome than those that challenge us now. Our fathers and mothers were strong men and women who shaped the new society during the Great Depression, who fought world wars and who carved out a new charter of peace for the world.

We ourselves are the same Americans who just 10 years ago put a man on the moon. We are the generation that dedicated our society to the pursuit of human rights and equality. And we are the generation that will win the war and the energy problem and in that process rebuild the unity and confidence of America.

We are at a turning point in our history. There are two paths to choose. One is a path I've warned about tonight. The path that leads to fragmentation and self-interest. Down that road lies a mistaken idea of freedom: the right to grasp for ourselves some advantage over others. That path would be one of constant conflict between narrow interests ending in chaos and immobility. It is a certain route to failure.

All the traditions of our past, all the lessons of our heritage, all the promises of our future point to another path, the path of common purpose and the restoration of American values. That path leads to true freedom for our nation and ourselves.

Test of Our Ability

We can take the first steps down that path as we begin to solve our energy problems. Energy will be the immediate test of our ability to unite this nation and it can also be the standard around which we rally. On the battlefield of energy, we can win for our nation a new confidence and we can seize control again of our common destiny.

In little more than two decades, we've gone from a position of energy independence to one in which almost all the oil we use comes from foreign countries, at prices that are going through the roof.

Our excessive dependence on OPEC has already taken a tremendous toll on our economy and our people. This is the direct cause of the long lines which have made millions of you spend aggravating hours waiting for gasoline. It's a cause of the increased inflation and unemployment that we now face.

This intolerable dependence on foreign oil threatens our economic independence and the very security of our nation. The energy crisis is real. It is worldwide. It is a clear and present danger to our nation. These are facts and we simply must face them.

Simple and Important

What I have to say to you now about energy is simple and vitally important. Point One — I am tonight setting a clear goal for the energy policy of the United States. Beginning this moment, this nation will never use more foreign oil than we did in 1977. Never.

From now on, every new addition to our demand for energy will be met from our own production and our own conservation. The generation-long growth in our dependence on foreign oil will be stopped dead in its tracks right now, and then reversed as we move to the 1980s.

For I am tonight setting the further goal of cutting our dependence on foreign oil by one-half by the end of the next decade, a saving of over 4½ million barrels of imported oil per day.

Point Two — To ensure that we meet these targets, I will use my presidential authority to set import quotas. I'm announcing tonight that for 1979 and 1980, I will forbid the entry into this country of one drop of foreign oil more than these goals allow. These quotas will ensure a reduction in imports even below the ambitious levels we set at the recent Tokyo summit.

Point Three — To give us energy security, I am asking for the most massive peacetime commitment of funds and resources in our nation's history to develop America's own alternative sources of fuel: from coal, from oil shale, from plant products for gasoline, from unconventional gas, from the sun.

I propose the creation of an Energy Security Corporation to lead this effort, to replace 2½ million barrels of imported oil per day by 1990.

The corporation will issue up to \$5 billion in energy bonds, and I especially want them to be in small denominations so that average Americans can invest directly in America's energy security.

Just as a similar synthetic rubber corporation helped us win World

War II, so will we mobilize our determination and ability with the energy war.

Moreover, I will soon submit legislation to Congress calling for creation of this nation's first bank which will help us achieve crucial goal of 20 percent of energy coming from solar by the year 2000.

These efforts will cost a lot of money, and that is why I must ask you to help. I must ask you to help me pay for these efforts. I must ask you to help me pay for these efforts. I must ask you to help me pay for these efforts.

Point Four — I'm asking Congress to mandate, to require matter of law, that our utility companies cut their use of oil by 50 percent within next decade and switch to fuels, especially coal, our abundant energy source.

Point Five — To make sure that nothing stands in the way of achieving these goals, I am asking Congress to create an Energy Mobilization Board. I want that board to have the power and authority to cut through red tape, the delays and the roadblocks to completing key projects. We will protect environment.

But when this nation needs a refinery, or a pipeline, or a power plant, I'm proud to hold conservation programs. I want every state, county and every energy source to be part of this effort. I want you to build conservation in your homes, and your lives, and your communities.

Standby Rationing

I ask Congress to give me authority for mandatory conservation for standby gasoline rationing. I'm asking you to give me authority for mandatory conservation for standby gasoline rationing. I'm asking you to give me authority for mandatory conservation for standby gasoline rationing.

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Carter Cuts Oil Imports, Seeks Fuel Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. utilities and low-cost utility company loans to customers to pay for conservation improvements.

Improved mass-transit programs and research on more efficient automobiles, at a 10-year cost of \$16.5 billion.

An expanded program of aid to low-income citizens to help them pay higher energy bills.

An effort to produce 20 percent of U.S. energy from solar power before the year 2000, with a new National Solar Bank to help finance it.

"I'm going to keep these initiatives moving," the president said. "Every one of us must keep up this pressure for progress."

He said that "the oil companies must cooperate" in the war on energy.

He said he is sending federal auditors into the field to make sure that U.S. refineries comply with energy laws and to check into operations of oil dealers and jobbers. Opinion polls have shown that Americans believe oil companies are profiteering and deliberately creating gasoline shortages.

"This will have to go on until our long-term efforts start paying off," he said. The president urged Congress to give him power to set conservation goals for each state, and renewed his request for standby gasoline rationing authority.

In his speech last night, the president said that the energy crisis has given the nation a chance to surmount the growing "crisis of confidence" in its spirit. Addressing the nation after a 10-day "domestic summit" at Camp David, Md., he called for the greatest peacetime commitment in U.S. history to overcome the energy crisis. It was a speech he had said in advance would be a turning point for his administration and for the nation.

The president also unveiled a proposal under which the average citizen would be invited to participate in the struggle for energy independence by the purchase of small-denomination "energy bonds" similar to war bonds of World War II.

The president said he would ask Congress to authorize him to require utilities to cut their oil use 50 percent by 1990. He said he would not seek tougher clean-air emission standards, but he endorsed additional tax incentives for anti-pollution equipment.

Mandatory Measures

Mr. Carter also proposed more extensive energy conservation, including such mandatory measures as regulations, taking effect today, to set thermostats at 78 (F) for

summer time cooling of stores, offices and public buildings.

In a bid to soften the impact of higher energy prices on the poor, Mr. Carter advocated a \$2.4-billion program of aid to low-income households. Those funds would be provided from increased taxes on crude-oil sales in the wake of price decontrol.

The initial reaction to the president's speech from key members of Congress was cautiously favorable, although several said they expected some opposition to the broad powers he sought for the proposed new agencies.

Senate Democratic Whip Alan Cranston, D-Calif., predicted "very strong support" in the Senate for the broad outlines of the plan.

"Much of it is already in the works," Sen. Cranston said. "Obviously there will be questions about details, but the broad outlines make a lot of sense."

Rep. Thomas Ashley, D-Ohio, House floor manager for Mr. Carter's original energy plan, while touting the new proposals "boldly predicted that 'we'll see some static raised over the broad powers proposed for the Energy Mobilization Board and the new corporation.'"

Nevertheless, Rep. Ashley said he expected Congress to adopt the proposals.

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APARTMENTS FOR SALE 44 MILES FROM GENÈVE IN DE LUXE CONDOMINIUMS

Designed by world famous architect Marcel Breuer, 100 miles of ski runs, cross country skiing, indoor heated swimming pool, summertime tennis, riding.

For entertainment: art exhibitions, cinema, night-clubs... Three programs are presently for sale:

● Balance, Bédier, Capricorne condominiums. A few lavishly equipped 2 and 3 main room units are still available. Prices range from 370,000 to 530,000 French francs.

● Androm

A Turning Point for Carter

If soul-searching, self-criticism and sincerity were synonymous with leadership, President Carter would at last have stepped out in front of the nation and begun the long, hard march to energy independence and re-election. But, they are not. Carter demonstrated his capacity for moral courage in his long-delayed and anti-climactic speech Sunday night, but he failed to drive away the specter that has haunted his presidency — the image of a good, but ineffectual man. As he has consistently done during his 30 months in office, Carter affirmed a series of desirable goals. But he failed to provide convincing arguments that he would be able to attain them. He promised leadership, but seemed to put the real burden on the people, not the president. He called for a joining of hands on an issue whose hallmark is divisiveness and offered little new to remove the divisions. He did not deal with the costs of his proposals, whether economic, social or environmental. The next day in Kansas City he put the total price tag over the next decade at \$140 billion, with \$88 billion of that for synthetic fuels, all of it to be paid for out of windfall tax on oil company profits. It is a program for the future, not one that meets immediate needs.

The postponement of this speech had caused an atmosphere of expectancy that could not be ignored. Carter described it as a turning point for the country, and it was clearly a turning point for his presidency. It was prepared in an atmosphere of secrecy in consultation with a broad range of Americans. No advance text was released to the media. A special briefing was held for key opinion-makers in the press to familiarize them with the president's underlying ideas. With all that highly unconventional preparation there was every reason to expect something inspirational, something to lift the nation out of the OPEC doldrums the way the Apollo moon program lifted the United States out of the Sputnik doldrums. What Carter provided, instead, in less than rousing form, was a dose of his often admirable but this time inappropriate diffidence. "And above all, I will act," sounded like an apology for past failure. "I will do my best," is the minimum the people have the right to expect of a president. "Whenever you get a chance, say something good about our country," is not what Carter must ask of Americans if he wants them to follow him into battle.

As a first step, the country needs a quick fix: something to deal with the immediate shortages and the resulting political and economic dependency. Pledging to keep oil imports at or below 1977 levels is not the answer. The United States imported more than 8.5 million barrels a day in 1977 and it is currently importing 8.2 million barrels a day; the figure at which Carter promised, in his Kansas City speech, to hold the line for this year. The United States is heading into a recession, which means that demand is unlikely to grow for at least six months. If the price of gasoline were to rise to \$2 a gallon, that might put an end to gasoline lines. But Carter has refrained from a politically dangerous request for gasoline-price decontrol.

If the Congress grants the president standing by rationing authority, and he exercises it, that would have the same effect as a sharp price increase. But maybe Congress won't grant the authority, or maybe it will take months to decide whether to grant it. In either case, the lines are likely to be around for some time to come. And what about home heating fuel as winter approaches? Instead of reducing imports as a result of an economic downturn, will the oil companies be allowed to import additional distillates for heating as long as the total does not exceed the 1977 level?

The bulk of the Carter plan as outlined in his two speeches is to be phased in over the next decade. It calls for an ultimate cutback in imports of 4.5 million barrels a day. But the president does not offer any hope of substantial savings before 1990. He calls for a big program to develop synthetic fuels, but it is not clear how much such a program will cost. Much of the rest of the plan is a repetition of ideas first raised by Carter in his "moral equivalent of war" energy speech in 1977. To accomplish his goals he must convince Congress now of what he could not convince it then — that the future of the United States really does depend on becoming energy independent.

Carter seems to be banking on a first principle of U.S. democracy — to convince Congress, you must first convince the people. "The strength we need," he said, "will not come from the White House, but from every house in America." Carter has expressed his faith in the people, but it is questionable whether that gives the people faith in Carter.

Town Meeting on Armageddon

The United States fared well at the first week of televised debate of the SALT-2 treaty. The Russians, we suspect, stood in awe of the spectacle; they really can't understand letting the public near such dynamite.

Americans with the power to order the devastation of both the Soviet Union and the United States appeared on camera to implore a group of quarrelsome and skeptical senators to approve the doomsday weapon agreements that the president has already signed. The secretary of defense conceded, good-naturedly, that he was mostly a backboard off which senators played a jumble of opinions. The joint chiefs of staff impressed us not only with their soft-spoken reflections on Armageddon but also with their footwork around the political boobytraps in every question. They plainly would prefer a different treaty, as they would prefer a less contentious government; but they seemed proud to have mastered, beyond weapons, a politics beyond the ken of any Soviet marshal. As for the senators on the Foreign Relations Committee, they could not be thrown by talk of throw-weights and missile fractionation. They stepped up to the balance of terror as if the issue were repairing the town bridge.

We're sorry the subject of Judgment Day hasn't drawn more U.S. television viewers. They would have been satisfied that our political superiority, at least, remains assured. And the military truth about the pending treaty was, finally, not hard to discern.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., aptly called it "not a limitation treaty but an escalation treaty." Everyone agreed that the treaty would let the Soviet Union complete the strategic buildup with which it hopes to match or exceed the United States on practically every index. All agreed, too, that the treaty would let the United States accelerate the redesign of its arsenal to rematch the Russians in most respects and to leapfrog over them in others.

Only two things about this treaty, it turns out, bother the people who would reject it. One is the idea of signing an agreement that allows the Russians to keep much larger missiles than the United States either has or would want. The objection here concerns not

the military danger of those missiles but the diplomatic danger of precedent. Some critics fear moving ever deeper into the arms control thicket without having yet established the principle that all quantitative and qualitative limits on weapons shall be equal for both sides. When it comes to nuclear weapons, which no one really expects to use, perception is everything. The fear is that our smaller and leaner weapons, even if adequate or more agile, might one day be misperceived as weaker, with terrible consequences.

The other concern of the treaty's opponents reflects distrust — of Americans. The critics think their fellow citizens will not understand that arms limitation has so far limited very little. Thus the treaty can become a tranquilizer, the critics warn, and put Americans to sleep while the Russians achieve permanent superiority. They acknowledge that SALT-2 would permit building every new weapon we might want as fast as we could. It's Americans' resolve they doubt, and the money for new missiles that they want to see before they sign on to the treaty.

With or without a treaty, then, our country faces a long debate about what new military power its needs. Build the weapons that President Carter is pledged to build, the joint chiefs assert, and the treaty becomes a modest gain: It inhibits the Russians slightly and us in no significant way. Build less than that because of the treaty and they say it becomes a net loss. Build even more than the president wants and maybe the Russians will finally agree to some major limitations in SALT-3.

The essential failure of arms control so far was clearly revealed in the testimony favoring another arms control agreement. On that paradoxical ground the sponsors and critics of SALT-2 met last week. It's a largely harmless treaty militarily, they agree, because it achieves so little limitation on arms. Its risks, to the critics, are political, and so, too, are its main benefits to the sponsors. Some say hold out for more arms control in this treaty; some say take this treaty on the way to trying for a better one next time. What once looked like a Great Debate could be turning into a modest spat.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 17, 1904

NEW YORK — The fashion supplement to the New York Herald offered the following advice for fashionable automobile driving: "The ears are a noticeable 'weak spot' in automobile driving. There are several useful hats for this, but even more important is the veil. Any woman who has been in an automobile without a thick veil to protect her hair at the back from the dust knows the result to her great regret. Also, as the rapid flight of an automobile produces a neuralgia pain in the chest unless very well protected, linen boleros which may be closely buttoned are important. They can be had in khaki, with gold buttons."

Fifty Years Ago

July 17, 1929

BERLIN — One must go back to the days of the Nibelungen and Siegfried, to find an equivalent of the tale which has just percolated out of the Bulgarian backwoods village of Braca. Several months ago, woodsmen reported seeing a queer-looking animal lurking about a mountain summit. The villagers believed it might be a dragon, and soon believed that the monster guarded eight carloads of purest gold. A retired Bulgarian Army colonel organized an expedition, equipped with gas masks, to kill it. But his wife didn't want him to go, notified the authorities, and the colonel is now in prison for obtaining money from the villagers under false pretences.



"The Lifeboat People."

Stop the Bombing

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Passive humanitarianism is not an adequate response to genocide. Vietnam is warring on all its neighbors. Its bombs are boatloads of human beings, tens of thousands every month, forced to buy floating coffins and pushed out to sea to drown or to be taken in by other nations.

That military metaphor was used by Foreign Minister Sannatham Rajaratnam of Singapore, who stirred the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Bali two weeks ago: "Each junkload of men, women and children sent to our shores is a bomb," he insisted, "to destabilize, disrupt and cause turmoil and dissension."

Many here dismiss such talk as the alibi of nations that do not want to accept the refugees. But assume that the Vietnamese leaders are interested in more than the \$6-billion-a-year profit made by stripping "undesirables" of their belongings and dumping them into the sea, consider that possibly the world's fiercest Communist power also wants to accomplish these goals:

- Weaken its neighbors. The overpopulated nations of Southeast Asia can hardly afford great numbers of new mouths to feed. Singapore's spokesman called Vietnam's people-dumping an invasion that follows a familiar pattern: "This was precisely the weapon used by North Vietnam where thousands of refugees fled to South Vietnam, the strained security, initiated riots and brought about the collapse of the economy."

- Brutalize its opposition. "The Vietnamese are ready, unless stopped, to drive out millions," said Rajaratnam. "We have no choice but to turn away hundreds of thousands into the open sea to face certain death. Let's not humbug ourselves. We are sending them to death. . . the Vietnamese are compelling us to be as barbarous as they are. . . if they can convert people who are essentially humane into savages, that is a victory for the savages."

Such guilt is debilitating; nations resisting the spread of Communism become disgusted with themselves. Distinction between attacker and defender, between the imperfectly free and the perfectly totalitarian, becomes blurred in blood.

- Fan racial hatred of the Chinese. The ethnic Chinese are traditionally industrious, do not usually assimilate, and tend to work their way out of poverty into the target area of prejudice and envy. In Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines, feelings run strong against local Chinese; since the Vietnamese are now expelling mainly ethnic Chinese, these refugees will probably aggravate such bigotry. It suits the pro-Soviet, anti-Chinese Vietnamese Communists to foster racial hatred of China throughout Southeast Asia.

Racial Warfare

"The massive unloading of Chinese refugees onto these countries," says the man from Singapore, "could lead to racial warfare which could tear these societies apart quicker and more effectively than any invading Vietnamese army."

If these three points are at least partially valid, why doesn't the People's Republic of China simply absorb the 1.5 million refugees from Vietnam? Because, the Chinese say, such acquiescence would

give Vietnam an incentive to profit from the export of millions more of its own people — including the Viet Cong, who thought the men from the north were their allies.

That is why, say the nations threatened by Vietnam, Hanoi's leaders are willing to go to UN-sponsored conferences to discuss "humanitarian" measures. By arranging for a more orderly deportation of the millions who do not embrace Communist rule, Vietnam could, in effect, extort "reparations" in the form of refugee aid from other nations.

Certainly the civilized world must immediately finance the settlement of "boat people" already in camps and on the seas. But that will not stop the genocide: Vietnam has an unlimited supply of refugees. The answer to the Communist death trade is neither to encourage the coffin-builders to build more coffins, nor to pay increasing blackmail through the UN refugee fund. The only adequate response is to force Hanoi to change its murderous policy.

How? Start with economic sanctions by the free world; follow this with diplomatic sanctions and condemnation by the Third World; above all, the United States must apply superpower pressure on the Soviet Union to rein in its client state.

At the Source

Tight-lipped humanitarianism is what Hanoi demands from the rest of the world. Such accommodation will never be enough to end the death march to the sea. The way to save hundreds of thousands of lives in immediate danger is to attack the policy at its source — in Hanoi.

Now is the time to brand Vietnam a pariah among nations, to excommunicate Hanoi from civilization until it is willing to end its barbarism. Put a bumper sticker on the world: Stop the Bombing. Unless we act forcefully now, we will all be — in the words of the man from Singapore — "unwilling collaborators in their policy of genocide."

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Vague Goals for the Socialist Summit

By Thomas Hammarberg

STOCKHOLM — There have been happier days for Social Democrats in Scandinavia. In Finland they lost votes and seats in the March election; in Denmark the "National Front against the Common Market" was more members in the new European Parliament than Anker Jorgensen's badly split party.

Election results in one Scandinavian country tend to influence the political climate in others. Sweden votes next; a new parliament will be elected in September. Norwegian voters will have their say on provincial assemblies a day later. The polls in both countries favor rightist parties.

The Swedish election is of special importance. The choice of Bonnermark, outside of Stockholm, as the location for the next Socialist International (SI) party leaders' meeting may therefore be more than just a coincidence. Olof Palme's party needs promotion.

At least there will be some publicity for the Bonnermark summit, set for Friday and Saturday, will have an impressive list of participants. Several acting or former premiers are expected to come. Among them Willy Brandt, Joop den Uyl, James Callaghan, Bruno Kreisky, Einar Egevit, Mario Soares and Michael Manley.

The theme of the meeting, "Freedom and Socialism," is sufficiently vague to allow for a discussion on the Socialist International itself and on cooperation between its member parties.

The Swedish party is not the only one to be cheered up by SI. The movements in Spain and Portugal were given both moral and financial support during the transition from dictatorship to democracy. Member parties in Latin America are also aided.

Slight progress in areas outside of Europe has been achieved since then. Today there are 10 member parties in Latin America and the Caribbean (some of them of course work underground or in exile). In Africa there are two members and in Asia there are also two, besides Japan.

Support is given to these parties in one form or another, but there are limits to inter-party solidarity. If outside support is too obvious, the receiving party runs the risk of being branded as a "foreign element." The Socialist Party in Portugal was subject to such allegations some years ago. A cornered Indira Gandhi tried the same weapon during the 1977 election in India when she attacked the Socialist International for supporting the opposition against her. There was no truth to that claim, but it did cause confusion in the Janata? Party ranks.

Problem

Another problem of the SI campaign in the Third World is in fact connected to "Freedom and Socialism." Basic individual freedoms are not a major concern for all socialist parties; a pluralistic society is not necessarily an ideal for some. This is the case in several African countries.

Bernt Carlsson, secretary general at SI headquarters in London, says: "Some authoritarian parties are misusing the socialist name. But on the other hand, we ourselves have to be more open towards systems where a party chooses a way different from ours towards democracy and socialism. Tanzania is such an example."

This problem is now being examined by a program committee chaired by Felipe Gonzalez of Spain. The result may be that SI will accept members from one-party states, a move which would have been unthinkable only a couple of years ago.

MOSCOW — I have been studying U.S. foreign policy for nearly 30 years now and I know the U.S. system of division of powers but despite all this, some aspect of U.S. policy defy logical explanation.

To be sure, in any democratic country the supreme organ sanctioning or not sanctioning the adoption by the country of some or other obligations is the parliament. But in external relations and talks, the will of the government is expressed by the government. In the case of the United States, however, it appears that agreement with the administration even having a majority in the Congress often counts for little. It comes out that having reached agreement with the administration, one ought then to enter into separate external relations with the U.S. Congress, and renegotiate, as it were, the agreement reached.

The Norm

I understand, of course, that in any state there may be instances of the parliament's disagreeing with the executive. But it is still the norm that consensus between governing echelons is established before the government proceeds to negotiate with another country. In the practice of U.S.-Soviet relations, however, it emerges more often than not that such consensus begins to be formulated after the administration has assumed certain obligations during negotiations. And this begins to look not as a result of the ironclad constitutional procedure but as a deliberate tactic of pressure on the partner in the agreements already reached in order to wrest additional concessions.

In 1972, in response to steps taken by the Soviet Union towards the United States, the U.S. side made reciprocal moves, among which was a commitment to grant the Soviet Union most-favored-nation treatment in trade. This commitment was not an act of good will, but an integral component of the package deal, because of noncoordination between administration and Congress the pledge to grant most-favored-nation treatment was not fulfilled. As a result, the Soviet Union suffered, because it had given more and received less than was implied in the course of the negotiations. Incidentally, Henry Kissinger, then secretary of state, was blithely asked if the delegation could deliver all the commitments it was assuming. To that he gave the most categorical answer in the affirmative. But this self-assurance proved groundless.

When ratifying the SALT-1 agreement, the Senate passed a joint resolution that contained a wish that the president, when concluding a new SALT-2 treaty, should see to it that the treaty "would not limit the United States to levels of intercontinental strategic forces inferior to the limits provided for the Soviet Union." The SALT-2 treaty fully lives up to this main wish. Having displayed a maximum of good will, the Soviet Union agreed to the principle of equal ceilings despite the asymmetry in the geostrategic position of the Soviet Union and the United States, despite the fact that apart from central strategic systems the United States also

has so-called forward systems that represent a very threat to our country. Furthermore, assured that the adoption of the SALT-2 talks would be of the U.S. state and not a national position account was taken of the Congress, the other establishment in the line of U.S. foreign policy-political matters.

Not the Way

Now, however, when a treaty is signed, there is a beginning to say again, administration was not a primary representative of state during the negotiations. It is reason enough to start almost a fresh negotiations with the Soviet Union, some points in the treaty reached do not suit it, not the way to conduct international affairs!

Soviet people ask me: lectures I give. With America can we have the president needs to his actions and stand on, why isn't this the any international agreement? It is really so, for for more than six years U.S. authorities have not to decide among themselves in SALT-2 they can what they cannot? our government on the question may differ, too, our representative at, agrees to something, in behalf of the country, not the name of a department, he is personally submitting it is just impossible, to deal with each other seems to me that there asked in Soviet authorities reasonable and important, guments adduced by his conversations in the Union.

Another Way

I know that some in the Senate sometimes feel the Versailles Treaty, Moscow try into the League of Nations, though the League was child of a U.S. president, a realistic view of it cannot but come to the fact that U.S. representatives League of Nations, push to World War II, many senators, on nothing will happen if a treaty is not ratified, happens, won't this be world to another war? immeasurably more than World War II? Armageddon, not clear who exactly in the States can speak in international relations on behalf of the States. In the age of space weapons stationed here, ger readiness, this is a democratic question.

Genrikh A. Trofimenko is the foreign policy department for U.S. and Canadian, Soviet Academy of Sciences wrote this article for The Times.

Obituaries

Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, Ex-Leader of Mexico

MEXICO CITY, July 16 (NYT) — Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, 68, who served as president of Mexico from 1964 to 1970, died yesterday of a heart attack, his family said.

Mr. Ordaz died at his home. The man said the former president suffered from a severe illness for more than a month. The death was not immediately announced.

Mr. Ordaz was the tough-minded judge and an ex-president of Mexico who led the bloody suppression of the 1968 student riots in Mexico City. He was the former minister of the interior. He began his six-year presidency in 1964 with a reputation as a hard-working, no-nonsense leader who would not be swayed by either the left or the right.

He was in the cabinet of his predecessor, President Adolfo Lopez Mateos. He was in charge of security and this one of the most difficult jobs in the government. He drew criticism from the cracking down on its more radical elements.

It was the severe response to the student riots in Mexico City that suddenly drew attention and reproach. He suffered some of his student revolts under his presidency, and on Oct. 2, 1968, and riot policemen opened fire on the demonstrators in a square named Tlatelolco. According to official figures, 40 were killed. But other reports put the number of dead at the hundreds. The government's brutality to the event as the Tlatelolco massacre.

His memory continued to provoke strong reactions in Mexico long after Mr. Diaz Ordaz was succeeded by his interior minister, Luis Echeverria Alvarez, in 1970. When Mr. Diaz Ordaz was appointed ambassador to Spain two years ago, the Mexican diplomatic corps became sharply divided over the choice, and the Mexican press renewed its criticism of how he had handled the confrontation with the students.

Carlos Fuentes, the novelist, protested by resigning as ambassador to France. Mr. Diaz Ordaz himself left the embassy in Madrid four months after assuming his post, but his spokesman said at the time he was stepping down "sickly due to eye trouble."

Mixed Heritage

Of mixed Spanish and Indian heritage, Gustavo Diaz Ordaz was born March 12, 1911, in what is now San Juan, State of Puebla, the son of a government accountant and a schoolmistress. He worked his way through Puebla University and, after earning his law degree, became a court clerk and then a judge.

He gained a reputation as a labor-law specialist while serving as president of Mexico's Central Council of Conciliation and Arbitration. Mr. Diaz Ordaz later was named deputy director of the University of Puebla, where he also was a professor of labor law.

Entering politics, he became assistant to the governor of Puebla, a member of the lower house of Parliament and a senator from Puebla.

President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines appointed Mr. Diaz Ordaz director of judicial affairs in the interior

Ministry in 1952, and six years later President Lopez Mateos made him interior minister.

— WOLFGANG SAXON

George DeWitt

MIAMI, July 16 (AP) — George DeWitt, 56, host of the game show "Name That Tune" in the 1950s, died Saturday of a heart attack at the U.S. Veterans Hospital here.

In 1959, CBS canceled "Name That Tune" after scandals involving television game shows. Mr. DeWitt continued as co-host of "Be Our Guest."

Mr. DeWitt lived most of his life at North Bay Village, a Miami suburb, and commuted from his home to New York for his television appearances.

Mr. DeWitt was married to actress Claire Kelly in the early 1950s and, following their divorce, he won a three-year court fight for custody of their son, Jay Florentino.

Ida Puente of Miami Beach, a former entertainer who said she knew Mr. DeWitt for 25 years, said the court fight was the beginning of his financial undoing. She said taxes, alimony payments, court costs, bad investments, loss of income from his TV show and loans for which he never received payment contributed to his economic downfall. She said he died penniless.

Ms. Puente said Mr. DeWitt



Gustavo Diaz Ordaz

spent his last years living alone in a North Bay Village apartment, ghostwriting material for young comedians.

Jack Geyer

LOS ANGELES, July 16 (UPI) — Family and friends gathered today for the funeral of Jack Geyer, 58, promotions director of the Los Angeles Rams, who died Friday.

Mr. Geyer joined the Rams in 1966 after six years as general manager of the defunct Los Angeles Blades hockey team. He was public relations director of the 8th Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley from 1959 to 1960.

Ben Bella Spends 1st Weeks of Freedom in Seclusion

By James M. Markham

MSILA, Algeria (NYT) — It is not hard to find the handsome, newly painted two-story villa where Ahmed Ben Bella, the first premier and president of independent Algeria, now lives in this sand-blown town of 60,000 on the northern fringes of the Sahara. "It's the house with lots of air conditioners," said the first citizen asked for directions, gesturing through the baking heat toward a walled compound on a rough street without a name.

"Monsieur Ahmed is not receiving journalists now," said a pleasant young man outside the house, identifying himself as a relative from Oran. "He is relaxing, enjoying his freedom and seeing members of the family. He has also seen some delegations of neighbors who came. He didn't really want to, but how could he refuse?"

Early this month, a radio announcer stunned Algerians by saying tersely: "On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of independence, the measures regarding Mr. Ben Bella have been lifted." In other words, the 62-year-old Mr. Ben Bella, deposed in a coup in 1965 and confined since, was being freed.

It is not altogether clear how free he is. There are no guards around the rented beige villa here in Msila, the hometown of Zohra Sellami, a 34-year-old former journalist who married Mr. Ben Bella in 1971 at

the request of his mother. The couple's two adopted daughters are said to have returned to Algiers.

At the office of the governor of Msila, capital of a steppe-like administrative district of half a million inhabitants, a high official asserted: "Mr. Ben Bella is as free as any Algerian citizen. Only he has asked us that he not receive any journalists and that he not be photographed. But he may go wherever he wants."

This qualification on his freedom aroused skepticism and dismay among the platoons of French journalists and photographers who descended on Msila hoping for a peek at the man who came to symbolize Algerian rebellion against French colonial rule.

In Paris, Madeleine Lafue-Veyron, a lawyer for Mr. Ben Bella, said by telephone that at "this stage" of his release, the former president was not permitted to talk with foreigners. She said that she had not spoken with him herself.

No Charges

Whether by personal decision or in agreement with President Bendjedid Chadi, who succeeded the late Houari Boumedienne five months ago, Mr. Ben Bella appears to have decided to keep a low profile. In Msila, no crowds of Algerians will gather to see him. Since being driven here on July 4 from Algiers, where he had a medical

checkup, he has apparently gone out only once, to say prayers at the Kherbet Tellis mosque.

Col. Boumedienne, after the coup of June 15, 1965, did not raise any charges of crimes against Mr. Ben Bella, who had enormous standing among other leaders of newly independent Third World nations.

In Algiers, the deliberately understated announcement about Mr. Ben Bella made an impression, not because anyone felt that he was about to make a political comeback but because it suggested that Col. Chadli, a bluff military man, was more in control of things.

Col. Chadli is preoccupied by foreign affairs, with a steady stream of heads of state flowing through Algiers to take measure of him. When he does turn his attention to domestic affairs, some Algerians say, he is likely to loosen the state's control over the economy.

What Mr. Ben Bella, who spent nearly eight years in French prisons, will do with his new freedom is unclear. Chatting in front of the villa, one of the former president's relatives said that he was healthy and still had his full head of black hair. "His cheeks are a little sunken," the relative added. "But otherwise he looks just the same as before."

In Algiers, an official predicted that if all went smoothly, Mr. Ben Bella would resettle in November in the capital, where a house is being prepared for him. The official even suggested that Mr. Ben Bella might have earned a pension. "The name of the operation is to take the drama out of the affair," said the official — "to banalize it."

Amnesty Group Asks Reprieves For 4 Russians

LONDON, July 16 (AP) — An appeal to commute death sentences of four Jews in the Soviet Ukraine was cabled today to President Leonid Brezhnev by Amnesty International, which works for the release of prisoners of conscience and opposes capital punishment.

The Ukrainian supreme court two weeks ago upheld death penalties passed last August by the Donetsk regional court on Rafael Adjizivili, Elia Mikhailishvili, Gabriel Spishvili and a man identified only as Abassov.

The four were among 50 persons convicted of stealing surplus textiles from a factory and selling them.

According to Amnesty International, the Soviet Union reports 25 to 30 death sentences every year.

PEC Rise, Iran Embargo Squeeze S. Africa Supplies

By John F. Burns

ANNESBURG, July 16 — White South Africans, proud to be celebrating the country's 50th birthday, are now faced with a problem of their own: the sudden scarcity of oil.

The political implications are serious because, even the 2.5-percent growth rate optimists are hoping for this year is far short of the expansion of about 8 percent a year needed to absorb 250,000 black youths into the economy each year and to begin reducing black unemployment, which exceeds 1.5 million.

In the long term, South Africa may weather the oil crisis better than most industrialized nations. It relies on oil for less than 25 percent of its total energy needs, compared with more than 40 percent for the United States, and has one of the world's richest reserves of coal. It has enough sunlight, according to energy experts, to fill 40 percent of its energy needs from that source in 30 years if an adequate solar energy program is undertaken.

But it is the period between now and the mid-1980s that worries the government. Although Prime Minister P. W. Botha has spoken of cutting off strategic supplies of chrome, manganese and other ores in response to a worldwide oil embargo against apartheid, other statements he has made suggest that he fears the potential leverage over the country's racial policies that oil places in the hands of its enemies.

Students Clash Over Stipends In Shanghai

PEKING, July 16 (AP) — Recent violent incidents with racial overtones between Chinese and foreign students in Shanghai have created an atmosphere of fear among Third World undergraduates.

At least a dozen Africans and Arabs have been hospitalized, several in serious condition, as a result of clashes between students of the Shanghai medical school and foreigners in the Shanghai textile institute.

One of the Third World students present said today in an interview it is believed the Chinese incited the fighting to call attention to their grievances over the stipends they receive from the Chinese government. Printed and shouted slogans repeatedly denounced the foreign students because they receive large allowances from their governments or from home.

One had an arm broken with an iron bar, another may have lost his sight in one eye, and a third was bashed on the head. As one of the injured lay on the floor, an assailant poured ink over him, saying, "You're not black enough," one Third World student here said.

The trouble began, however, over the more trivial charge that the foreigners were playing their radios too loudly. The protests, peaceful at first, turned violent after the Chinese began throwing stones at the foreigners' dormitory. One Third World student here said.

Whales Ashore Newfoundland

AND BANK, Newfoundland, 16 (UPI) — More than 170 dead whales beached themselves today on the rocky shores of an area a fishing village south of St. John's. Most of them died.

Fisheries officials and marine biologists speculated that the whales were trapped in the inlet, a combination of high seas and high tides abated at the same time. Fisheries personnel and local men used boats to herd 60 whales back into deep water.

Whales, ranging in size from 10 to 20 feet (3 meters) to about 70 feet (21 meters), lay on the beach in groups, one of about 150 being between 25 and 30. Biologists were watching 50 to 100 whales, hoping to stay clear of the beach-

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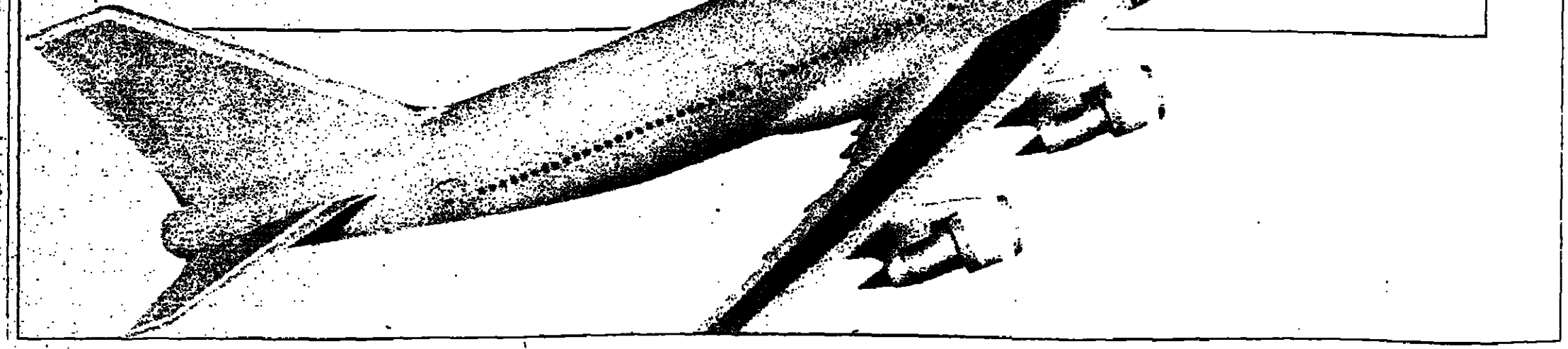
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Wine

Alexis Lichine's New Guide to French Vineyards

By Frank J. Priol
NEW YORK (NYT) — Just before you reach Margaux, as you drive north from Bordeaux into the wine country of the Medoc, you pass through the tiny hamlet of Cantenac, the site of Alexis Lichine's Chateau Prieure-Lichine. Just before Cantenac is the equally tiny town of Labarde. Lichine also owns a few vineyards there. Roadside signs have never appeared to the conservative French wine establishment — the rules insist that none can be erected anywhere but in the commune where the wine is made.

Even so, when a particularly attractive billboard spot became available in Labarde, Lichine grabbed it and announced in large characters that his place was just a few kilometers ahead. The sign, which is still there, enraged his wine-making neighbors — to his immense enjoyment.

The incident typifies Lichine's longtime love-hate relationship with the French, an affair that has lasted for more than half a century.

The relationship is also the underlying theme in his new book, "Alexis Lichine's Guide to the Wines and Vineyards of France" (Alfred A. Knopf, 449 pages, \$15); more than anything else, it sets the book above anything else printed in English on the subject of French wines.

In this country, Lichine inhabits imperial digs on Fifth Avenue. Despite a world-class cook and enough room for the band of the Garde Republicain, he considers himself only half alive because he is not at his beloved Prieure, the 16th-century abbey he turned into a Bordeaux showplace in the '50s and '60s.

Striding and Pounding

But, when he is there, he enjoys nothing more than striding dramatically up and down the living room or pounding the dining room table while he exorcises the real and imagined shortcomings of la Belle France. In this, he is not much different from his fellow wine-maker a few miles north in Pauillac, Baron Philippe de Rothschild, who bat-

ted the establishment 50 years to get his beloved Mouton declared a First Growth. But naturally, when they are together, Lichine and Rothschild — old friends though they are — often fight.

Says Lichine in his book: "Although my friendship with Philippe has been tempestuous — I threatened to sue him once, though to this day I am not sure why — I regard him, in spite of our disagreements, as undoubtedly the Medoc's greatest asset, a man of enormous culture, taste and charm."

Which provides an idea of just what sort of book it is: an intensely personal wine pilgrimage from one end of France to the other, filled with information beyond usual wine knowledge — ruminations on the business, anecdotes from the past, finely etched observations on wine people and, inevitably, a healthy dollop of self-promotion. But then, self-obsession has never been a Lichine strong point.

By now, most wine enthusiasts know that Lichine does not do the paragraph-by-paragraph writing of his books. "The Wines of France," the original version of the present work (which went through five editions) was done in collaboration with William Masset. The monumental "Lichine Encyclopedia of Wines & Spirits" was put together by a team of specialists headed by William Fifield. The current book was done with Samuel Perkins, a young wine enthusiast, with a strong assist from Michael Derrard, a Time magazine veter-

an.

As did his previous works, the book includes Lichine's proposed revision of the famous 1855 classification of the wines of Bordeaux.

The list, fixed like a fly in amber, designates the first through fifth levels of quality among the best-known wine-producing chateaux. Almost everyone in Bordeaux agrees that the list is obsolete, but no one wants to touch off the furor that would result from any downgrading. No one, that is, but Alexis Lichine, who wanted only one change — Mouton from second to first — and got it in 1973. That the Bordeaux trade probably will never accept Lichine's reclassification does not prevent him from proposing it every chance he gets.

The book devotes far more space than did the original "Wines of France" to such lesser-known vineyards as the Languedoc-Roussillon, the Cotes du Ventoux, Bergerac, Cahors, Jurancon and Corsica. It so happens that Alexis Lichine & Co., which Lichine represents but no longer owns, recently began to promote wines from these regions as substitutes for more expensive, traditional bottles.

That brings up the inevitable conflict between selling wine and writing about it. The best that can be said is that much of the better writing always has been done by people in the trade, from Andre Simon to Allen Sichel to Gerald Asher to Lichine to Frank Schoonmaker. To their credit, none have ever bidden his dual role. The jacket notes to the current book begin: "Alexis Lichine is a wine-grower and a wine merchant."

Perhaps the most interesting new feature is the addition of restaurant and hotel recommendations for the wine regions. There are a few bars here and there, but, sensibly, Lichine mostly confines himself to places worth visiting. For someone planning a wine region trip, the book is invaluable.

It draws on places he has known over the years and still finds worth a visit. Most of them are in other guides, but here they are directly associated with the wine areas most people want to see. There are dozens of simple, clean inns with inexpensive rooms — just the kind travelers hope to find but rarely do.

The Lichine guide will not replace your Michelin because you won't want to spend all your time in the wine country. But while you are in the vineyards, there can be no better companion.

Arts Agenda
LONDON — The Martha Graham Dance Company will appear at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden from July 23 to Aug. 4, opening with a Royal Gala in the presence of Princess Alexandra. The repertoire of 13 works includes "Frescoes" (1978) to music by Samuel Barber, "The Owl and the Pussycat" (1978) to a score by Carlos Swenson, and "Oh thou desire who art about to sing" (1977) with music by Meyer Kupferman. The National Ballet of Canada will appear at the same house Aug. 6-11, with a repertoire including "Swan Lake," "The Fire Bird" and three shorter works.

He tells us that he has always had a particular sympathy for the character of Columbine as an intelligent woman confined by male custom to a purely sexual role, so he has drawn a parallel between her fate and Lorca's poetry. She represents a renaissance of spirit for sad Pierrot and the essentially heartless feelings of the other male characters, Harlequin and the Captain.

By giving Thomas Yang's poignantly expressive Pierrot a kind of supporting role of four female Pierrots, Bruce adds a welcome choreographic diversity to his ballet, in which Sally Owen is a cap-

Waverley Root

Sweetbreads: The Controversy Over Ris de Veau

PARIS — Several years ago, I received an anguished telephone call from two friends. They were on the verge of losing a beautiful friendship. It had withstood for years the tides and tempests of politics, alcohol and love, but it risked being wrecked on the rock of *ris de veau*. It was a subject which had precipitated an argument that had become acerbic. One of them was maintaining heatedly that sweetbreads came from the pancreas, the other, with equal fervor, that they came from the thymus. They appealed to me for a verdict on which was right. If I had rules for either one, I suppose the result would have been fatal. I was happy to be able to tell them that they were both right.

This was perhaps less true in France than it would have been in America, for while it would be rash to say of any edible that it is not eaten in France, I have personally never encountered pancreatic sweetbreads here, at least not knowingly. However, they exist. Butchers refer to sweetbreads from the pancreas as "stomach sweetbreads," and from the thymus as "neck sweetbreads." The latter has a peculiarity of form which has helped to increase the confusion engendered by the fact that two very different parts of an animal can appear in the kitchen under the same name.

The neck sweetbread comes in two sections, connected by a tube which is normally cut away in preparing the meat for sale. The two objects thus created are sometimes incorrectly identified as coming one from the thymus, the other from the pancreas; but the pancreas is innocent of involvement in this preparation.

Of the two sections of the thymus, the round part is considered the choicest; it is

the *noix* (nut) in French, the heart sweetbread in English. The other section is long and irregular in shape, the *gorge* (throat) in French, and the throat sweetbread in English. When my family buys sweetbreads, which we eat fairly often at home in Paris, we are never offered anything but the *noix*. I assume that the *gorge* is reserved for restaurants, which can introduce them anonymously into various complicated concoctions of which sweetbreads are only one ingredient. When you are eating sweetbreads for the sake of sweetbreads alone, you want the best; this is less important when the taste of the sweetbreads is to be submerged in other flavors. Probably pancreatic sweetbreads serve similarly, unnoticed and unsung, in combination with other foods. You never see them listed on a French menu.

Mysterious Gland

You never see on a French menu, either, any other kind of sweetbreads than calf sweetbreads, *ris de veau*, for calf sweetbreads are held to be the best. Lamb sweetbreads, smaller and less tasty, and even kid sweetbreads reach kitchens, but either they go into mixtures too or restaurants prefer not to admit they are serving them. Beef sweetbreads, mutton sweetbreads and goat sweetbreads do not exist — among throat sweetbreads at least. The thymus is a mysterious gland whose function is not well understood, but it is suspected of having something to do with the development of sexuality, for in man as in animals it reaches its greatest volume at puberty and then shrinks gradually until it becomes lost in a mass of fatty tissue. Adult animals provide no sweetbreads.

Sweetbreads are soft in texture and deli-

cate in taste. Their bluishness, and reputation in some parts as a luxury (but they are a well established basic dish in France) often tempt chefs to play them as a background for elaborate concoctions involving expensive ingredients ranging from capers to truffles. I have particular quarrel with this practice, for it has produced some delectable dishes, but you want really to taste sweetbreads, you should cook them as simply as possible. When we eat them at home, it is a classic form known as *ris de veau*. Chateau Prieure-Lichine (a suburb of Paris which is now growing high-rise jerry-built mansions.) By pure coincidence, we had the veal for lunch just before I sat down to write this page. They had been served a mixture of half oil, half butter, with a per of chopped shallots and parsley, was a sprig of thyme in the peas.

Sweetbreads thus prepared slide easily and seem a light food as you eat them, but this is deceptive. They are and filling, a little of them goes a long way and they have a reputation as a forti food. The famous French gourmet C. M. de la Motte wrote that when the Marquis de Mers returned from an exacting mission governor general of Senegal, he restored strength by eating sweetbreads. Write me in repeating stories about how M. de Pompadour or Madame du Barry seem to be interchangeable in this use used them to promote sexual vigor, in themselves or in the king. I suspect most of these tales are apocryphal or treatment untrustworthy.

—Waverley Root

Jazz

Pascoal, A Brilliant Brazilian, to Play at Montreux

By Michael Zwerin



Hermeto Pascoal

MONTREUX, Switzerland (IHT) — After Joao Gilberto, Antonio Carlos Jobim, Ayrton Moreira and Egberto Gismonti, now meet Hermeto Pascoal, perhaps the most brilliant Brazilian of them all.

His Warner Brothers album "Zabumbe-bum-a" was released earlier this year in Brazil. It was released last month in Switzerland in connection with his appearance this week at the Montreux Festival and will soon be available throughout the West.

The record, though not as commercial, creates its own form much in the same way that the Beatles' "Sgt. Pepper" created a form, and it is bound to have a significant effect on any musician who hears it.

Airto Moreira says that Pascoal is "the most complete musician I've

ever met." Milton Nascimento and Flora Purim studied with him. This gray-haired, patriarchal figure is already larger than life in his native country. Just about every Brazilian musician of importance has expressed gratitude to Pascoal. But his influence has only now begun to spread across frontiers.

During a short visit to the United States a few years ago, he gave a piano recital and the audience included Wayne Shorter, Joe Zawinul, Gil Evans and Miles Davis. Davis said: "That man has influenced me more than anyone in the last 20 years."

Self-Taught

Born in Northeast Brazil with, according to a biography from his record company, "the gift of the divine talent of spontaneous music," he is self-taught and his music has no one stylistic or academic orientation. He plays reeds, keyboards,

guitar and percussion, to his impact as composer.

The people who play with him in the same commo music is a sum of notes. (Some bring the commune's pig to grunt their own parts.) He dances, dances, dances, drives, at times, to voice his feelings.

A soprano sings lead on voiced horns. The poly and polytonal riffs are a jazzed-up Berg. There is a melodic passages, much wonder, buzzes, honks, howls and clacks come from the philosophy of John F.

Certain textures, now Frank Zappa look is the One can recognize Sun-Kurt Weill and a short taken from Coltrane's "Steps," as if to say: "See, do that, too."

Who is this mysterious from a remote corner? One thing is sure: We will know more about him.

Hermeto Pascoal will play at Montreux (and for the first time in Europe) on July 20 at 8:30 p.m.

Dance

Surprises From the Ballet Rambert

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON July 16 (IHT) — The Ballet Rambert can usually be relied on for a surprise or two in its new works, such as those which followed the company's London premiere of "The Tempest," the first full-length ballet by Glen Tetley, which they showed in Paris last month.

One of those first performed at Sadler's Wells Theater, where the Rambert season continues this week, is by Christopher Bruce, Tetley's Prospero and the company's associate director. He has looked to the traditional figures of Pierrot, Columbine and the other Commedia dell'Arte characters for a mixture of comedy and pathos in "Night with Waning Moon."

It is Bruce's fourth ballet to music of U.S. composer George Crumb, whose poetic feeding and fascinating musical textures have made him as popular with choreographers of many countries in the '70s as the works of Luciano Berio were in the '60s. This time it is Crumb's setting of fragments from poems by Lorca under the title of "Night of the Four Moons" that Bruce has chosen.

He tells us that he has always had a particular sympathy for the character of Columbine as an intelligent woman confined by male custom to a purely sexual role, so he has drawn a parallel between her fate and Lorca's poetry. She represents a renaissance of spirit for sad Pierrot and the essentially heartless feelings of the other male characters, Harlequin and the Captain.

By giving Thomas Yang's poignantly expressive Pierrot a kind of supporting role of four female Pierrots, Bruce adds a welcome choreographic diversity to his ballet, in which Sally Owen is a cap-

tivating Columbine, and the designs and lighting of Pamela Marre and John B. Read respectively enrich both mood and incident.

So does the range of musical textures Crumb conjures from his small instrumental forces of flute, cello, banjo and percussion, with contralto soloist (Doreen Walker). It seemed to achieve much more than the eight-piece arrangements of themes from early church music that made up the score for "Celebration" by Siobhan Davies, an associate choreographer of London Contemporary Dance Theater.

She has developed a personal but somewhat narrow style from her

training in Martha Graham technique, a technique with which the Rambert dancers are much in need of refreshing themselves. The ballet looked under-powered as well as fragmentary, and ill-designed costumes needed more than the colors of stained-glass windows to be a visual asset.

"The Tempest" produced a strange reaction here, with enthusiastic public support and particular praise from those who had worked in or with the play in the dramatic theater, but comments ranging from coolness to disapproval from most dance critics.

I found it increasingly fascinating a distillation of the play's magical essence, in dance terms, although more of the secondary characters could be discarded, as could some of the overloaded detail in Arne Nordheim's music. But its strengths outweigh its weaknesses, and choreographic poetry at Tetley's level of imagination is increasingly rare.

Rockefeller Estate Sold

SEAL HARBOR, Maine, July 16 (UPI) — The estate here of the late Nelson Rockefeller has been sold for a reported \$650,000 to Mrs. Walter Ford of the Ford Motor Co. family.

Woman Has T

In Different T

CALTANISSETTA, Sicily — The wife of a Sicilian farmer has given birth to twins different days in two towns, a San Cataldo spokesman said.

Mrs. Crocifissa Micchiesi, 30, of a baby girl at midnight, but she continued going. She was taken to the San Cataldo, 20 miles home at Marianopolis, where second girl was born.

Sci-Fi Book Prize

LAWRENCE, Kansas (IHT) — British writer Michael McCampbell has been named winner of the Campbell Award for the best science fiction novel of 1978.

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Dollar Plunges in Carter Speech

ON July 16 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fell sharply today in trading after President Carter's speech to Congress on the energy crisis. The dollar's drop was by more than 30 cents.

The dollar's drop was further weakened by further major European currencies trading lower in New York. The market reacted to fresh details of the energy crisis spelled out by Mr. Carter's speech late this morning.

Foreign exchange dealers said that further weakness was likely to be very much. One of the administration's goals of gradually reducing U.S. use of oil imports.

A gallon of gasoline costs in the U.S. and \$2.50 in the rest of the world. You can't tell me that is an effective energy.

An American banker in London complained that the dollar's no near-term move would help the dollar. He pointed out that President Carter's pledge to hold U.S. oil

tortions in U.K. ide Data

ON July 16 (AP-DJ) — Today reported trade figures showed that the U.K. had a trade deficit of \$49 million (about \$109 million) in a 1978-1979 period. But the Trade Department data bottlenecks distorted the picture and that the deficit was about \$450 million, adjusted but unofficial. The May deficit at 00 million.

The first half of the year, the trade gap was \$1.742 billion, significantly wider than the \$1.5 billion deficit in 1978. The real position was much worse, with officials estimating the half deficit at \$2.5 billion.

The data is distorted due to part of industrial action at the office which has hindered the flow of data. Moreover, a strike by truck drivers earlier this year blocked exports, and clear how much of a backlog.

Officially showed a current surplus in June of \$261 million, contrasting with a deficit of \$1.5 billion in May. But the figures show a deficit of \$300 million in 1978. For the first half of 1978, the current-account deficit is \$1.018 billion, but if the gap is about \$900 million. The shortfall was \$1.61 billion in the first half of 1978.

Exports rose to \$3.779 billion in May, up from \$3.437 billion in April. Imports rose to \$3.828 billion in May, up from \$3.622 billion in April.

Tangibles, Futures Good Performers

Stocks, Bonds: 'Clearly Losers'

By H.J. Maidentberg

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT) — Silver bullion provided the best return to investors in the year ended last June 1. Followed by investment-grade stamps, gold bullion and Chinese ceramics, according to the annual survey of yields on nontraditional investments by Salomon Brothers.

Robert Salomon Jr., Salomon Brothers partner and director of stock research, found that silver bullion provided a return of 62.5 percent; investment-grade stamps 60.9 percent; gold bullion 55 percent and Chinese ceramics 31.1 percent.

By comparison, bonds ranked last, with a return of 3.3 percent, while stocks yielded 5.3 percent. The U.S. Consumer Price Index, meanwhile, jumped 10.5 percent in the period covered by the report.

Mr. Salomon prefaced his third annual survey of the collectible market with the following observation: "An escalating inflation rate has made it increasingly clear that there has been, and in all likelihood will continue to be, a significant confrontation between tangible assets and financial assets. To date, financial assets (i.e. stocks and bonds) are clearly the losers, having provided negative real returns, while tangible assets continue to demonstrate price growth for the most part well in excess of the inflation rate."

10-Year Period

For the 10-year period ended June 1, his survey showed, the highest compounded annual investment yield on tangibles was earned by Chinese ceramics at 18 percent. Second was rare books, 16.5 percent, followed by gold, 16.3 percent, and stamps, 15.4 percent. During this 10-year period, bonds returned 6.1 percent and stocks 2.9 percent, while the Consumer Price Index rose at an annual rate of 6.1 percent.

However, far from being a bear on stocks, Mr. Salomon titled his third survey of collectibles "Stocks Are Still the Only Long-Term Bargain Left." Last year, his title was "Stocks Are Still the Only Bargain Left," and his 1977 survey was headed "Stocks Are the Only Bargain Left."

NYSE Prices Gain Slightly

NEW YORK, July 16 (Reuters) — Wall Street's response to President Carter's energy message was muted today as energy stocks and takeover candidates led New York Stock Exchange prices higher in moderate trading.

Analysts said the market drew some encouragement from Mr. Carter's oil import quota plan but that most of the gain was technical following the drop in stock prices last week.

Advances led declines 804 to 593 and the Dow Jones industrial average gained 1.37 to 834.90. Turnover slowed to 26.62 million shares, the slowest pace in six weeks, from 33.08 million Friday.

The market sagged at the outset due to disappointment about heavy selling of the dollar overseas. But stock prices began to firm just before mid-session and continued a slow advance through the afternoon.

Analysts said traders were also encouraged by a firmer tone for International Business Machines, which hit a yearly low of 69 Friday. Last week, IBM reported a 3.4-percent drop in second quarter profits. IBM added 3/4 to 70 1/2 as second most active and recently depressed Polaroid jumped 2 1/2 to 29 in busy trading.

In the energy sector, shares of companies involved in coal, and its transportation, oil-shale and synthetic fuel fared well. North American Coal gained 1 1/2 to 37 1/2. Pittston Co. 1 1/2 to 26 1/2. Bucyrus-Erie 3/4 to 24 1/2 and Ingersoll-Rand 3/4 to 55 1/2.

Occidental Petroleum added 1/4 to 24 1/2 and Eastern Gas and Fuel 1/4 to 23, both in active trading. Burlington Northern, which reported higher second quarter profits and raised the dividend, climbed 3/4 to 60 1/2. Norfolk and Western 1 1/2 to 28 1/2 and Chesapeake System 1/2 to 30 1/2.

Mesa Petroleum rose one to 66 and American Petroleum 1 1/2 to 39 on the American Exchange after Mesa agreed to sell some oil and gas properties to Dome Petroleum for \$200 million.

Congoleum, the volume leader, jumped seven to 32 1/2 on news it received a merger proposal at a price of \$38 a share from a company it did not name.

Bearings Inc. dropped 2 1/2 to 31. Market rumors recently suggested Congoleum might be readying a bid for Bearings.

Among companies reporting improved second quarter profits.

News and Notes

Mesa Petroleum has made an agreement to sell its Canadian oil and gas properties and related facilities to Dome Petroleum for \$200 million in cash and short-term notes and a \$200 million interest-bearing term note on the producing properties, Mesa says.

Reliance Group says that it has agreed in principle to sell CTI International, its container leasing subsidiary, to Geico for \$250 million — \$140 million in cash and \$110 million in nonconvertible preferred stock of Geico, which is subject to mandatory redemption within four years.

Algemene Bank Nederland says that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board has approved its acquisition of LaSalle National Bank of Chicago. Algemene said that it will purchase 84 percent of LaSalle's \$43.67 million of issued capital from GATX Corp. and 14 percent from five other shareholders. It will make a public bid for the remaining 2 percent on the same terms, \$118.20 per share. The total cost will be about \$82 million.

Barber Oil says that a subsidiary, Hop Corp., has developed a process to improve the recovery of heavy oil. The process uses horizontal steam injection into heavy oil deposits rather than the conventional method of drilling wells much like regular oil wells for vertical injection of steam.

CII Honeywell Bull says that it has signed an agreement with Datapoint Corp. of the United States under which, CII Honeywell Bull will supply its D-100 family disk drives to Datapoint.

The options moratorium of two years may be ending. Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman Harold Williams invited the heads of the Chicago Board Options Exchange, the New York American, Midwest, Philadelphia and Pacific stock exchanges, and the National Association of Securities Dealers to a meeting at SEC headquarters here "to discuss termination of the moratorium and a transition to fair and orderly expansion of the options market thereafter."

Experts Choose Commodity Favorites

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP-DJ) — Wheat, corn, soybeans and sugar appear to be the best bets for making money in commodity markets during the next six months.

Purchases of these commodity futures were the leading recommendations of 17 senior commodity specialists who were asked last week to give their top three choices among the 30 or so major U.S. futures markets, taking either a long (buying) or a short (selling) position.

When 13 of the experts were polled at the beginning of the year, they suggested buying silver, cattle and Treasury bills. All three would have brought large profits — silver as much as an 84-percent profit — if bought then and held until late last week. Some specialists continue to recommend these three, although they are not as popular as six months ago.

Here is what some of the experts had to say about their choices in the latest poll:

- Wheat: "We've had a reduction in the overall surplus of wheat and increased demand [for remaining stocks], largely because of the crop shortages in the Soviet Union," said Ed Corbally, director of commodities research for Thomson McKinnon. A Soviet shortage could be as bad as the one that drove grain prices up sharply in 1972, said Michael Burke, manager of Smith Barney's commodity department. He sees prices rising as high as \$6.50 a bushel. Allan Semenchuk, research director for Siegel Trading in Chicago, looks for December-delivery wheat to rise to \$5.50 a bushel from the current \$4.56.
- Corn: John Hing, Merrill Lynch commodity research director, prefers buying corn to wheat. The Russians have been buying more U.S. corn than wheat, and the state of the Soviet crop will be "extremely crucial" to grain markets, he said. Thomas Dittmer, president of Ray E. Friedman & Co., and John Levin, a senior analyst for Conticommodities, both in Chicago, like corn for similar reasons.
- Soybeans: "The long-term prospects for demand are good, and we'll have to see a really good crop" in the United States this year to depress prices for long, said Bill Evans, president of Lincoln-Staley Commodities in Chicago. "Any kind of crop damage this summer could cause prices to rise to \$10 a bushel from the current \$7.50 or so," said James Kanafsky, president of Cambridge Commodities.
- Sugar: Howard Stotler, president of Stotler & Co. in Chicago, thinks that March-delivery sugar could rise to 13 cents a pound from a recent 10.27 cents because "consumption is trending higher and production is leveling off."
- Treasury bills: "It looks as if we're heading into a recession," said Nelson Chang, commodity research director for Shearson Hayden Stone. He thinks that interest rates will drop as a result, and he looks for Treasury bill yields to fall under 8 percent from the current 9 percent; that would boost bill futures prices.
- Gold: Despite gold's historically high price, "speculative enthusiasm for gold will persist" because of a lack of confidence about the U.S. and other economies, said George Parker, commodity-research manager for Blyth Eastman Dillon.

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S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. Wardley Limited Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Wood Gundy Limited
Yamachi International (Europe) Limited Yamane Securities Co., Ltd.

July 1979

U.S. Company Reports

Company	1978	1979
BankAmerica	150.00	118.30
et	1.03	0.81
re	150.00	118.30
re	1.03	0.81
Bank of America	279.10	220.89
et	1.31	1.31
re	279.10	220.89
re	1.31	1.31
Barrington Northern	815.30	630.20
et	63.30	36.70
re	815.30	630.20
re	63.30	36.70
Castle & Cooke	381.40	332.40
et	18.96	19.14
re	381.40	332.40
re	18.96	19.14
Chase Manhattan	80.30	47.10
et	2.34	1.31
re	80.30	47.10
re	2.34	1.31
CPC International	901.10	799.30
et	41.38	34.63
re	901.10	799.30
re	41.38	34.63
Crown Zellerbach	709.80	650.50
et	45.10	39.00
re	709.80	650.50
re	45.10	39.00
Honeywell	1.170	748.00
et	68.90	55.90
re	1.170	748.00
re	68.90	55.90
North American Phillips	617.90	579.50
et	23.83	17.58
re	617.90	579.50
re	23.83	17.58
Reynolds Metals	873.30	714.70
et	3.12	2.31
re	873.30	714.70
re	3.12	2.31
Scott Paper	71.20	58.90
et	2.80	2.10
re	71.20	58.90
re	2.80	2.10
Signal Companies	1.100	939.10
et	61.90	45.20
re	1.100	939.10
re	61.90	45.20

HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

**EXCEPTIONAL
EXHIBITION**

July 16 to July 27
from 7 p.m.

**CASINO PALM BEACH
CANNES**

هكذا من الاجل

[illegible]

Health Stock	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s.	High Low Quot. Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month Stock	Sis.	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s.	High Low Quot. Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month Stock	Sis.	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s.	High Low Quot. Close	Ch'ge Prev			
27%	21%	18%	1.0	2.7	185	26%	25%	34%	2.2	8%	6%	8%	8	1	1	1
19%	12%	10%	1.0	4.2	148	19%	18%	18%	1	21%	14%	17%	17	1	1	1
26	21%	18%	1.0	5.8	120	22%	21%	27%	1	4%	3%	17%	17	1	1	1
29%	17	10%	1.0	7.5	81	17%	17%	17%	1	25%	12%	17%	17	1	1	1
25	22%	18%	1.0	6.2	67	26%	26%	26%	1	19%	12%	17%	17	1	1	1
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12%	10%	10%	1.0	5.8	120	12%	12%	12%	1							

MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.									
Stock	Div. in 3 Yrs	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev	Change
(Continued from Page 10)									
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Currency Rates

Using across this table of the July 16, 1979's closing interbank exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies national currencies of each of the following financial centers. (See also table on account bank service charges.)

1 Unit of	DM	DM	DM	DM	DM	DM	DM	DM	DM
1 Unit of	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Unit of	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Unit of	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Unit of	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Unit of	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Unit of	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Unit of	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Unit of	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Unit of	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Selected Over-the-Counter

Stock	Div. in 3 Yrs	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev	Change
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amgen	1.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

are pleased to announce that, effective Monday, 16th July, 1979, their London office will be located at 162 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4DB.

Telephone: Main Exchange	01-248 6464
Securities Sales	01-236 9131
Fixed Income Sales	01-236 9701
Fixed Income Trading	01-236 9251
Corporate Finance	01-236 1353
Investment Banking	01-236 1474
Services	01-236 9625
Telex: Wire Room	887902
Arbitrage	887905

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

New York Boston Chicago Dallas Detroit Houston Los Angeles Memphis Miami Philadelphia St. Louis San Francisco International subsidiaries: London Tokyo Zurich

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	12 Months
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

International Bonds Traded in Europe

100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Dollar Bonds

100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Convertible Bonds

100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

London Commodities

100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

London Metals Market

100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Paris Commodities

100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Paris Metals Market

100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of	100 Units of
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

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Escorts & Guides

LOW COST FLIGHTS

The International Herald Tribune cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below.

BUSSELS/N.Y.: 1-way F563, return F534D. **CLIA:** 1-way F807, **REUTERS:**

4-5 Over White Sox

Temp's 5 Hits
Over Tigers

JO, July 16. — Steve Kemp's five hits to raise his average to .326 and Lance Parrish's four hits to lead a 20-hit assault on the Detroit Tigers at the Chicago White Sox.

Kemp took a 4-0 lead in the first inning. Lou Whitaker's RBI lead out the lead, Rich (9-9). Kemp's single and double accounted for two runs in the ninth inning on only one hit, a leadoff single by Jim Rice, and came from behind to beat Oakland 5-2. The Oakland starter, Rick Langford (5-10), was victimized by shoddy fielding in the final inning of the A's 20th loss in 23 games. Bob Stanley (11-6) went the distance for Boston, allowing six hits.

Twins 5, Blue Jays 4

In Toronto, Dave Edwards hit his first career grand slam home run, and John Castino added a three-run double to power Minnesota to a 9-4 victory over Toronto. Geoff Zahn (8-2) needed relief help from Mike Marshall in the ninth inning to get the victory.

Brewers 10, Indians 4

In Milwaukee, triples by Sal Bando and Robin Yount, and doubles by Ben Oglive and Ben Oglive highlighted a seven-run second inning, powering Milwaukee to a 10-4 victory over Cleveland. Larry Sorensen (7-7), with ninth-inning relief help from Bob Galasso, got the victory.

Royals 4, Rangers 3

In Kansas City, Todd Cruz and George Scott hit run-scoring doubles to back Paul Splittorff's five-hit performance. Kansas City edged Texas 4-3 and snapped a seven-game losing streak. Splittorff raised his record to 10-3 with Kansas City's second victory in its last 15 games while John Henry Johnson (4-10) took the loss.

Cardinals 3, Astros 1

In the National League at Houston, John Fulgham pitched a five-hitter and Mike Phillips singled in the winning run as St. Louis beat Houston 3-1. Fulgham (3-2) lost his shutout in the ninth inning, when Jose Cruz hit his sixth home run in the season.

Pirates 7, Braves 3

In Atlanta, Jim Bibby yielded only two hits in 6 1/2 innings and Willie Stargell and Bill Robinson hit consecutive home runs in sixth inning to lead Pittsburgh to a 7-3 victory over Atlanta.

Phillies 10, Dodgers 3

In Philadelphia, Bob Boone and Del Unser drove home two runs apiece in an eight-run third inning that carried Philadelphia to a 10-3 victory over Los Angeles. The Phils handed the Dodgers their fifth straight loss and 10th setback in the last 12 games.

Reds 7, Cubs 1

In Cincinnati, Dave Concepcion drove in four runs with a home run and a sacrifice fly and Tom Seaver won his seventh straight game as Cincinnati defeated Chicago, 7-1. Seaver (9-5) took over sixth place on the all-time major league strikeout list when he recorded his 2,824th, and finished with seven strikeouts for the game to give him 2,830.

Expos 4, Padres 0

In Montreal, Ellis Valentine's two-run home run and Andre Dawson's two solo shot backed the combined five-hit pitching of Scott Sanderson and Elias Sosa as Montreal defeated San Diego, 4-0. Sanderson (6-5) was breezing along with a four-hit, eight-strikeout performance until fouling a pitch off to hurt in the fifth inning. He was immediately replaced for a pinch hitter and Sosa took over in the sixth inning.

Giants 4, Mets 0

In New York, Steve Carlton drove in two runs with a double and a home run. Marc Hill combined on an eight-hit shutout as San Francisco beat New York, 4-0. Ed Whitson (3-4), who pitched five innings of three-hit ball, got the victory with help from Phil Niekro and Pedro Borbon, who earned his fourth save.

Kuhn Applauds All-Star Picks;
Defends Return of Vote to Fans

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP) — Bowie Kuhn, the baseball commissioner, has defended the choices of baseball fans for tomorrow's All-Star Game in Seattle, saying he could find nothing to criticize in the selections.

"I think they did a pretty good job," Kuhn said. "I'm not certain I'd change much of what they picked."

Several players, including Bobby Bonds of the Cleveland Indians and Don Baylor of the California Angels, have criticized the system under which the eight starters for the National and American League teams are chosen by fans. It was Kuhn who returned the vote to the baseball public in 1970.

"Player gripes don't upset me," Kuhn said. "That just shows they've got a keen interest in the game. Sometimes they're disappointed but I think by and large they respect the right of the fans to vote. They are perceptive enough to see the importance of the fans' participation."

Kuhn argued that the fan vote maintained the original idea of the All-Star Game in 1933, when the midseason contest between the leagues began.

"The whole concept of the All-Star Game is to match two dream teams of the fans," he said. "They're the fans' teams, nobody else's. Not Bowie Kuhn's. Not the players' and not the managers'."

Kuhn sees no way around the arguments that the voting always seems to produce.

"Sure, there are quarrels with some of the picks down through the years," he said, "but that's what baseball's all about. It's often a game of controversy and I don't think the discussions over the All-Star choices are bad at all."

The commissioner called the return of the vote to the fans one of the most successful accomplishments of his administration.



Joop Zoetemelk crosses the finish line at Alpe d'Huez.

Overcomes Massey on Final Hole

Britz Captures U.S. Women's Open by 2

By Gordon S. White Jr.

FAIRFIELD, Conn., July 16 (NYT) — Jerilyn Britz, who perfected her golf game after she was 30, gained her first victory in 5 1/2 years as a professional yesterday by winning the 34th U.S. Women's Open on the last hole.

In an exciting final round at the Brooklawn Country Club, during which three golfers held the lead at different stages, the 36-year-old Britz broke a tie with Debbie Massey on the final hole by making a par 4, giving her a two-stroke edge.

The winner's total for the day was 69, two under par, and her total for the tournament was 284, par for the 72 holes. It was the lowest four-round score in a Women's Open since the U.S. Golf Association began running the world's premier women's tournament in 1953.

Massey birdied the 15th, the 16th and the 17th holes to gain a tie with Britz as they teed off on the 18th hole. However, Massey took her third double-bogey of the round at that last hole to make it easy for Britz.

Massey (three-putted the final green from 10 feet and finished in a tie for second with Sandra Palmer at two-over-par 286. Britz, the former Minneapolis schoolteacher who had been on the verge of winning a few times recently, finally broke through to add \$19,000 to her earnings for the year. That was more money than she won in each of her first four years on the Ladies' Professional Golf Association tour.

Massey and Palmer won \$9,200 each from the purse of \$125,000, the richest Women's Open.

Sally Little, one of the golfers to hold the lead during the final round, finished fourth at 287 and won \$6,500. The 27-year-old South African led for two holes after getting a birdie 4 at the seventh hole. The 28-year-old Massey, who was the leader after the third round, also led at one time yesterday.

Palmer, winner of the 1975 Women's Open, never got to the top but came within a shot of the lead at one stage.

"I congratulate Jeri, feel sorry for Debbie and feel I finished as high as I could," Palmer said.

Lopez Faliers

Nancy Lopez, the pre-tournament favorite and the leading money-winner on the LPGA tour for the last two years, shot her fourth straight 73 to finish in a four-way tie for 11th place at 292. Hollis Stacy, who won the last Women's Open, tied for 15th at 293.

Britz and Massey were the only golfers from the original field of 153 to hold or share the lead after any of the four rounds. They were in a tie after the first round at 70, Britz led by two shots after 36 holes.

and Massey was three shots ahead of Britz after Saturday's third round.

Britz had led a number of recent women's tournaments in early rounds only to fall short. She had come close in the LPGA Championship last month, when she led for the first two rounds and shared the lead after three with the eventual winner, Donna Caponi Young.

Recent Playoff Loss

Britz led last week's LPGA event in Noblesville, Ind., with just two holes to go. But she took a bogey on each of the last two holes, and Stacy won in a playoff against Laura Baugh and Judy Rankin.

Asked if she was worried about losing again as she approached the last few holes yesterday, Britz said: "No. The thought of a playoff went through my mind, but I dismissed it."

If Britz and Massey had finished in a tie, they would have had an 18-hole playoff today.

Pete Wins in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, July 16 (AP) — Calvin Peete birdied six of his first 12 holes and finished yesterday's final round with a 7-under-par 65 for a 5-stroke victory in the Greater Milwaukee Open golf tournament.

Peete finished with a 19-under-par 269 for 72 holes over the 7,010-yard Tuckaway Country Club layout. Victor Regalado, Lee Trevino and Jim Simons were second at 274.

Peete, who did not take up golf until 1966, when he was 23, and who never won more than \$20,525 in any of his four previous years on the PGA tour, earned \$36,000 with his first tour victory.

Zoetemelk Wins 18th Stage
Pollentier Withdraws From Tour

By Samuel Abt

ALPE D'HUEZ, France, July 16 (IHT) — Burdened by pain and failure, Michel Pollentier dropped out of the Tour de France today, almost exactly a year after he was disqualified here as the bicycle race's leader because of fraud in a drug control test.

He left amid new debate about drugs and doping that started this spring with the collapse of Bernard Thevenet, a former Tour de France champion, and Freddy Maertens, world champion in 1976, because of their admitted use of cortisone. Adding immediacy to the debate was the penalization yesterday of the fourth racer overall in the race, Giovanni Battaglin, because he failed a drug test.

Pollentier's disgrace was recalled with each new incident, much to his discomfort. He has tried hard all season not to discuss what happened here and even to insist that he was not looking for revenge when the race returned to Alpe d'Huez and its demanding 10-mile climb.

"People never stop talking of revenge," he said a few days ago, "and I ask why. The past is past."

"Of course I hope to win at Alpe d'Huez but not with the idea of wiping anything out. It would be a tremendous satisfaction to win the most demanding stage of the tour. If I win Sunday or Monday, it will be a wonderful day for me."

Struggling with bruised knees after a spill and reporting pain in his ribs, Pollentier finished only 34th yesterday, more than 13 minutes behind the winner. Overall he was 12th, more than 33 minutes back, handicapped by a weak Splendor team after a disappointing season.

And so he left. At his hotel, the desk clerk said Pollentier had returned to his home in Belgium in midmorning, hours before the remaining 95 racers set off on a circle through the Alps and back to this resort.

In what was widely regarded as a

Another Medal for U.S.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 16 (UPI) — Michael Metz, 28, riding Jet Run, placed first in the individual grand prix show jumping equestrian event yesterday, giving the United States its 126th gold medal at the Pan American Games and its 264th medal overall. The event was the final competition of this year's Games.

last hurrah. Joop Zoetemelk won the stage and took 47 seconds off the overall lead of Bernard Hinault, who finished third. Lucien Van Impe finished behind them, with Joaquim Agostinho, the winner yesterday, fourth.

Hinault, the defending champion, now leads Zoetemelk by a shade under two minutes as the race leaves the Alps tomorrow and heads for its conclusion in Paris next Sunday. The coming terrain is favorable to Hinault, especially in a race against the clock in Dijon Friday.

With a shrug and a smile, Hinault said this afternoon that he doubted if Zoetemelk would gain any more time on him.

Fifth in today's stage was Battaglin, who looked relaxed despite the penalties for failing the drug test. He lost 10 minutes on his finish in the stage in question, was fined about \$500 and was given a suspended sentence of a year out of racing.

No Fraud Committed

Unlike Pollentier, Battaglin was not guilty of fraud and thus is still competing. The doctor for his team, Inopran, explained that the 37-year-old Italian rider had been suffering from a cold and sore throat and had been given an anti-inflammation pill. The base of the pill is a banned drug, a derivative of ephedrine.

"To show you how inoffensive the medicine is," said the doctor, Tino Balestra, in a statement, "it is even used by pediatricians. It makes the user drowsy, the opposite of a stimulant."

"I hope," he added, "that this isn't going to tarnish the image of Battaglin."

It shouldn't in the bicycle racing



Michel Pollentier

world, where the use of stimulants and strengtheners is widely practiced and defended. When the International Cycling Union added cortisone to the list of banned drugs last winter, the outcry was immediate.

"Cortisone is nothing," said Roger Pingeon, a winner of the Tour de France in 1967. "If you give the organism the dose of cortisone it needs, it's nothing serious."

"Doctors prescribe cortisone all the time," said Jacques Anquetil, five times a winner of the race. "If the dosage is exceeded, then you have a problem."

Balancing their testimony was Thevenet's history of collapse and pain, which he blamed on cortisone, and Maertens' retirement at age 27 with psychiatric disorders. Like Pollentier, they are among the missing here tonight.

Dibbs Beats Solomon
For \$100,000 Prize

By Jane Gross

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT) — Harold Solomon prepared carefully for what he assumed would be a marathon match in the heavy heat. In the morning, there was a full dose of salt tablets and minerals. In the afternoon, there was a white beach hat to shield his head from the blazing sun.

In spite of all that, Solomon had trouble breathing and got such severe cramps that he offered no resistance to Eddie Dibbs in the first tiebreaker and the entire second set of yesterday's final in the Forest Hills Invitational. Dibbs won the match, 7-6, 6-1, for the \$100,000 first prize, the single biggest paycheck of his career.

The two small, clay-court experts waged their typical baseline battle for the first 10 games, until Solomon's discomfort became almost unbearable. "I felt like somebody was standing on my chest," he said.

Before long, Solomon's right hand, right leg and right side were cramped. In the second half of the match, he was barely able to hit the ball from his forehead side. "I thought about quitting," he said. "I couldn't get my breath."

Solomon's only hope was to go to the net and volley, thereby short-

ening the points. "Obviously that's not his game," said his coach, Paul Cohen.

Dibbs said he saw Solomon holding his side, saw the trainer attend to him in the second set, but didn't pay any attention.

"When you play a guy like Solly, you like to win any way," Dibbs said. "Maybe this was the best way. I didn't want to stay out there for four hours." The match lasted 1 hour 39 minutes.

Dibbs's prize was almost twice his total earnings in 1979. He also received a large silver cup. "I was getting a cramp lifting the trophy," he said. Solomon won \$40,000 as the runner-up.

Unique Distinction

Dibbs has the distinction of being the second, and last, winner of the Invitational. For the second year in a row, the week was such a dismal failure that Lamar Hunt announced a new tournament to take its place next year.

The Forest Hills Invitational, with a \$300,000 purse, will be renamed the Tournament of Champions; carry a \$500,000 purse and be played as a regular single-elimination event. Every player who wins a \$50,000 tournament during the year will be invited. In 1978, 90 such tournaments were played with 44 different winners. There will be no wild-cards, and the winner will be guaranteed \$100,000. In addition, bonus money will be offered, based on the number of tournaments won on the way to the Tournament of Champions.

Total attendance for the 12 sessions at the West Side Tennis Club was 44,000, down nearly 20,000 from last year. The largest crowd of the week was on Wednesday evening, when 6,707 watched John McEnroe and Vitas Gerulaitis. The smallest was 2,324 on Tuesday afternoon. The crowd at the final was announced as 5,715; the stadium has 12,000 seats.

In the doubles final McEnroe and Peter Fleming, the Wimbledon champions, defeated the Mayer brothers, Sandy and Gene. The French champions, 6-7, 7-6, 6-3. The winners split \$45,000.

Stabler Allowed
To Make Trade

SANTA ROSA, Calif., July 16 (AP) — Al Davis, managing general partner of the Oakland Raiders, has given quarterback Ken Stabler permission to arrange a trade for himself with any National Football League team.

Stabler demanded a trade after Davis made critical remarks about the quarterback. The quarterback said he would like to be dealt to one of four teams — the Los Angeles Rams, the Tampa Bay Bucs, the Atlanta Falcons or the New York Giants.

Now Davis has agreed to let Stabler's attorney, Henry Pitts, negotiate with the teams. The two sides have agreed on minimum requirements for a deal to include two first-round draft choices and two other quality players who are young and healthy.

Mistrial in Bostock Case

CROWN POINT, Ind., July 16 (UPI) — The trial of Leonard Smith, accused in the slaying last September of baseball star Lyman Bostock, has been declared a mistrial because of a deadlocked jury. A second trial will probably be scheduled within 30 to 90 days.



Jerilyn Britz drops a putt for par-4 on the 18th green.

Definitive Case on Option Clause

Dutton Doing Battle With NFL Owners

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT) — As the training camps open, the National Football League's most important player is in litigation instead of in uniform. At a muscular 6 feet, 7 inches and 266 pounds, John Dutton is big enough to be two men. And the former Baltimore Colt defensive end has an opportunity to do for pro football players what two men, Andy Messersmith and Dave McNally, did for baseball players: emancipate them.

Dutton and the NFL Players Association argue that pro football's option clause is not perpetual, that he should be an unrestricted free agent now after having played for the Colts in 1977 under the option clause of his previous contract and in 1978 under a one-year contract with no option clause.

In contrast, the NFL Management Council argues that the Players Association accepted \$116 million in pension and other benefits in return for the club owners' system of compensation for a free agent throughout the term of the collective bargaining agreement that expires after the 1981 season.

The dispute will be heard in the fall by Bert Lusk, a 68-year-old Chicago labor arbitrator. His decision will be as binding as Peter Seitz's opinion in the Messersmith-McNally case that created baseball's free-agent auction.

Other Beneficiaries

By then Dutton might be a football slave again. By then he might have signed with another team, possibly the Los Angeles Rams, after a trade, but the players union will continue the litigation on behalf of about 40 other players who would emerge as unrestricted free agents after the upcoming season, notably Roy Gerela, the Pittsburgh Steelers' placekicker; Reggie McKenzie, the Buffalo Bills' guard; and Bob Lee, the Minnesota Vikings' quarterback.

"The union got all that money from us and we got our system for five years," says Chuck Sullivan, the chairman of the NFL Management Council's executive committee. "This case is completely different from the baseball case was for two reasons — ours is part of a collective bargaining agreement and our option clause calls for a salary increase."

"The owners think their system is carved in granite for the five years of the collective bargaining agreement," says Ed Garvey, the executive director of the NFL Players Association. "But if it is, no time did we suggest we were accepting a perpetual option."

The language in question is in Article 15, Section 17 regarding the "re-signing" of a player — "if a veteran free agent receives no offer to sign a contract or contracts with a new NFL club . . . and his old club advises him in writing by June 1 that it desires to re-sign him, the player may, at his option, within 15 days, sign either (a) a contract with his old club at its last best written offer given on or before Feb. 17 of that year or (b) a one-year contract (with no option year) with his old club at 110 percent of the salary provided in his contract for the last preceding year (if the player has just played out the option year, the rate will be 120 percent)."

Notice that there is no provision regarding an escalating 130 percent raise for a player who had signed two one-year contracts with no option clause. The union insists that this discrepancy liberates Dutton, but management insists that Ed Garvey is winking on the collective bargaining agreement that he negotiated.

Another theory is that Ed Garvey has an ulterior motive in pursuing the Dutton case. According to his critics, a victory in the Dutton case would make pro football players available to the highest bidder and wreck Ed Garvey's hopes to establish a wage scale for NFL players by position — so much for

quarterbacks, so much for line-backers etc. But if the Dutton case is lost, these critics contend, Ed Garvey can pursue negotiations for a wage scale by position.

Unlike baseball, pro football has had a minimal movement among alleged free agents because before the June 15 deadline draft choices are required as compensation as determined by the player's salary with his new team. If a club signs a free agent for a salary of \$200,000, for example, it must compensate his former team with two first-round draft choices; if the salary is from \$125,000 to \$200,000, one first-round choice and one second-round choice is required; if the salary is from \$75,000 to \$125,000, one first-round choice is required.

Agent, But Not Free

"I'm not a free agent," says Dutton from his Malcolm, Neb., home where his wife is awaiting the birth of their first child. "Free is not the correct word. I'm not a free agent."

Dutton reportedly wants a \$1-million contract — \$200,000 annually for five years. That would be \$25,000 more than the highest paid defensive lineman, believed to be Mean Joe Green of the Pittsburgh Steelers, a 28-year-old man. John Dutton, 28 years old and with five seasons behind him, earned \$90,000 in 1976, the second of three consecutive seasons in which he was named to the pro bowl squad.

Shortly before the 1977 season began, the Colts offered him a four-year contract that reportedly escalated with \$10,000 raises from \$160,000 to \$190,000 but he and his attorney, Howard Slusher, spurned it. The Colts made the same offer again last year with a \$40,000 bonus attached.

"Those numbers were with incentive bonuses," Dutton says. "The base salaries started at \$130,000 and went to \$170,000."

With his 10 percent and 20 percent raises applied to his \$90,000 salary in 1976, as defined by Section 17 of the collective bargaining

agreement, Dutton was paid \$99,000 in 1977 and \$108,000 in 1978 — at least \$100,000 lost in salary and bonuses from the offer he spurned.

"Looking back, I probably should have taken that offer," Dutton says. "But now I just want out from Baltimore and Robert Issay."

Dutton contends that "too many lies" have been spread about him in Baltimore following his negotiations with the Colts' owner.

"I don't think he cares about the team, it's just a toy to him," Dutton says. "The dollars are not the main thing to me anymore."

Another annoyance for Dutton was the Seattle Seahawks' explanation that his knees were unsound after a physical examination.

"When they were interested in me, Seattle had their doctor check me out," he says. "I flunked the physical that their doctor gave me, but I had five other doctors look at me and they told me there was nothing wrong with my knees."

But for now Dutton, once an All American at Nebraska, is a man without a training camp.



John Dutton

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or League

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Art Buchwald

Culinary Diplomacy: Shark Fins vs. Jell-O

SUZHOU, China — It may have been Marco Polo who said it, but the best way of summing up traveling in China is: "If you don't eat it, or buy it — you have to climb it." In our travels with our beloved secretary of health, education and welfare, Emperor Joseph Califano, we managed to do all three.

The Chinese, whose intelligence service is not to be underestimated, had heard about Califano's renowned chef, and went to great efforts to top the meals that Joe served in his dining room in his office on the top of the Forbidden City in Washington, D.C.



Buchwald

I had mentioned to our Chinese guides that I had dined at Califano's table, and therefore they were most curious to know if their meals were as good as the ones prepared by the famous Califano cook. Apparently it was important to them in their bridge-building with the United States.

At a lunch in Suzhou the table was decorated with cold hors d'oeuvres — the centerpiece was in the form of a crane consisting of razor-thin slices of whitefish and pine. This course was followed by a bowl of egg whites and shark fins.

One of the Chinese officials asked me how the dish compared with Mr. Califano's table. "Just about the same," I said. "Secretary Califano's chef prefers Campbell's bean soup, but if he can't find white beans, he will use shark fins."

The next dish was "beggar's chicken," which had been cooked with herbs in clay for four hours. They looked at me expectantly as I tasted it with my chopsticks. I finally said, "It's very nice chicken, though Mr. Califano's chef can do the same thing with hamburger. At least it tastes as if it has been cooked for four hours in clay."

The "beggar's chicken" was

whisked away, and in its place appeared a sweet-and-sour Mandarin fish surrounded by bacon bean sprouts. Once again our Chinese hosts were waiting for an opinion. "Truthfully," I told them, "I have never had sweet-and-sour Mandarin fish at Mr. Califano's. He prefers his bacon decorated with lettuce and tomato on white bread. But I have had this delicacy in the HEW government cafeteria, and yours is definitely superior."

This pleased them very much, and we toasted each other with *mao tai*, the famous Chinese revolutionary firewater.

Following this course, we were served a piping hot bowl of prawn meat in winter melon soup. Six ducks made of egg whites, with tiny pieces of carrot for eyes, were floating on top.

"Surely," one of the Chinese said, "the secretary's cook cannot make Mandarin winter melon soup with ducks."

"He can," I said, "but he only makes it when the secretary is in a hurry and wants a fast bite, and his chef has orders to go easy on the ducks."

For dessert, we had three kinds of pastry, and then Suzhou dumplings in a wicker basket. The dumplings had been sculptured in the form of tulips and contained almonds, sweetmeats and rice.

"I have to be honest with you," I told them, "even the Jell-O and Reddi-Whip that Califano's chef serves does not compare with Suzhou dumplings." My Chinese hosts were overjoyed and the message was translated all over the dining room.

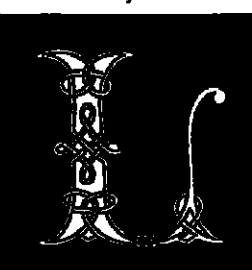
It was time for the final toast. We toasted Chairman Hua and President Carter first. And then we toasted Secretary Califano's cook, whose cottage cheese salad with canned peaches, if not superior, was at least equal to that of any dish that could be concocted by the great chefs of the People's Republic of China.

Invitation to a Royal Garden Party

"The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave an afternoon party in the garden of Buckingham Palace today."

—Official court announcement.

By William Tuohy



On the day, about 8,000 guests turned up for the Queen's Garden Party. One of them, an Australian naval officer, slipped his tea, nibbled at a cucumber sandwich and observed: "It's something right out of Victorian England. At least, it looks like a movie or television version of Victorian England."

Indeed, the Queen's Garden Party harks back to Queen Victoria. And it is still being held — about four of them, actually — in the month of July.

At Buckingham Palace, behind high brick walls in the middle of London, the guests, most of them in almost Victorian gear, are treated to a rare view of the queen's backyard.

Through the 40 acres of lawns, dotted with elms, catalpas, oaks and bowers of flowers, stroll men in morning cutaways and toppers (many rented for the occasion), ladies in flowered dresses, military officers resplendent in dress uniforms.

Queen Elizabeth wore a chiffon dress of gray, pink and lavender, with a pale straw hat. Her husband, Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, wore a gray morning suit.

Simply Super

Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, who will be 80 this year, made one of her rare public appearances — in a deep lavender dress and carrying a peach parasol — to shield her from the sun. The "Queen Mum," as she is widely known, moved toward the Royal Tea tent, the crowd politely applauded. One woman murmured: "Isn't she simply super?"

The royal garden party was instituted by Queen Victoria as a way of meeting more of

her subjects outside the restricted court circle. The first official reference to the arrangements for it appears in the Privy Purse records for 1868.

Over the years, the affair has developed into an opportunity for the monarch to meet a considerable number of people. They are selected by a process in which names are submitted by lords lieutenants, the queen's personal representatives in the counties, as well as by foreign embassies, the British Foreign Office, senior officials in the military and civil services, and private organizations.

About 9,000 invitations are issued for each of the four parties, and about 8,000 guests show up for each.

By mid-March, six palace assistants are working full time to get the invitations in the mail on time. The embossed cards read: "The Lord Chamberlain is commanded by Her Majesty to invite."

On this day, a line had formed even before the gates of Buckingham Palace were opened to the guests at 3:15 p.m. "We'll be worn out before we even get there," a woman said.

As the guests moved up toward the high black-and-gold gates, tourists stood apart, watching. One group was dressed in Victorian finery, the other mainly in tank tops, jeans and sneakers.

Tea and Cakes

Passing through part of the 600-room, 18th-century palace, the guests reached the lawn. To the left was a long green-and-white striped tent where the guests were served tea and cakes. To the right was a tent for royalty.

Next to it was a tent for the diplomatic corps. Military bands played selections from Strauss, Gilbert and Sullivan, Elgar, and Lerner and Loewe. The guests moved about, the women in peach, orchid, plum, raspberry — a fruit salad of colors. Most of the men wore gray or black morning suits; a few wore business suits.

Security was provided by plainclothes members of the queen's bodyguard.

At one side of the garden an usher politely told wandering guests, "Please keep to the west of this line until the queen comes out. This is the queen's wing of the palace, and we've got to give her a bit of privacy till she comes out."

Promptly at 4 p.m. Queen Elizabeth appeared on the terrace, escorted by Prince

Philip. Also with her were the queen mother and her cousin, Princess Alexandra.

The Scots Guards Band played "God Save the Queen" and everyone stood respectfully at attention.

Then began an expertly choreographed performance. The royal party split up and, with the help of the Yeomen of the Guard, the famous Beefeaters, arranged lanes among the guests through which the royal members could pass and greet the guests as they walked.

The ushers selected a few guests — some by prearrangement, some at random — to step forward and have four or five minutes of private conversation with the queen or Prince Philip.

Among those whom the queen met was Anne Abrahams, who celebrated her 104th birthday this year. Afterward, Mrs. Abrahams, who comes from Brighton, said: "It's been the most exciting day of my life."

Each garden party has its own list of VIPs. This one included the Lord Chancellor Hailsham and Defense Minister Francis Pym. Another distinguished guest was the Viscount De L'Isle, a World War II hero and former governor-general of Australia. He is the only man living in Britain today who wears the nation's two highest decorations, the Victoria Cross and the insignia of a Knight of the Garter.

Most of the guests at some point adjourned to the general tea tent, where during the day about 13,000 sandwiches, 7,000 pieces of cake and hundreds of gallons of tea and coffee were consumed.

N THE time of Edward VII, the garden party saw the queen in a palace silver and china displayed. But the guests began taking souvenirs — after one party 1,000 tea-spoons were

missing. These days, anyone tempted to make off with a keepsake would get no sample of the royal silver. The service is supplied by a London catering firm.

Shortly before 6 p.m. the queen headed slowly back to her quarters in the palace, smiling and nodding to her guests. As she left the enclosure, the band played "I Could Have Danced All Night."

A young lady in an attractive dress, who apparently had not been overcome by all the pomp and circumstance, was asked how she liked the garden party.

"I think everyone feels the same," she said. "It was absolutely amazing. But I'd hate to have to mow that lawn."

—Los Angeles Times

About 9,000 invitations are issued for each of the four parties, and about 8,000 guests show up for each.

PEOPLE: 3 Key Astronauts—Nixon Moonwalk

Former President Richard Nixon threw a party for 15 American astronauts to mark the 10th anniversary of the first moon landing — but three of the nation's most famous spacemen bowed out. Neil Armstrong — first to set foot on the lunar surface — sent regrets saying he doesn't like to be treated as a hero. Alan Shepard, first American to be launched into space, and John Glenn, first in orbit and now a senator from Ohio, also declined. But the guest list still had its stars, and at least one surprise. Red Skelton, Rudy Vallee, Buddy Ebsen and Robert Stack were seen entering the San Clemente, Calif., estate — as was H.R. Haldeman, the ex-Nixon White House aide who wrote a book saying his boss "knew about Watergate from day one."

Meanwhile at Cape Canaveral, Fla., thousands of people tried unsuccessfully to form a 26-mile human chain on the Atlantic Ocean beach to mark the anniversary. Organizers of the Reach on the Beach said the longest section of the hand-holding chain was 1½ miles and separate chains stretched for nearly half a mile at two different points. Unofficial estimates of the number of persons along the beach ranged as high as 35,000, though some observers said far fewer than that participated.

American opera singer Grace Bumbly was ordered to pay 175,000 francs (about \$40,000) in damages to Aix-en-Provence festival organizers for missing performances. An appeal court upheld a decision against the 42-year-old singer, who failed to appear at an international festival in Aix-en-Provence two years ago because she said she was ill. The organizers brought the action against Miss Bumbly when they discovered she was in fact performing elsewhere.

Boxing promoter Bob Arum says he had to pay Muhammad Ali \$300,000 to persuade the World Boxing Association heavyweight champion to announce his retirement last month. Arum, president of Top Rank Inc., said that Ali's reluctance had delayed the scheduling of a title fight between John Tate of Knoxville and Gerrie Coetzee of South Africa. The WBA previously had decreed that the heavyweight title would be declared vacant in September if Ali did not defend it by then. "We knew Muhammad Ali was going to retire," Arum said, "but as long as

he delayed, I could not make plans. Ali wanted \$300,000. So that did up the Tate-Coetzee scheduled for Oct. 20 at the MGM Grand in Las Vegas."

Pope John Paul II's first vacation as pope, a prospect of replacing exercises of the nine from his election with more year-old Baroque pay 17 at Castel Gandolfo in a ban hills overlooking the extinct volcano crater in southeast of Rome. The new swimming pool, foot pool will provide in old pope with his first opportunity to get proper rest. October election of the 74 beauties crowned in Australia, for this year, a crown were asked that greatest person in the map winner, by a wide margin, John Paul II. The 22 votes in the election. Di that the runner-up, John Carter.

The Duchess of Windsor, entering slowly from a bad condition but is being kept in the care. Doctors at the Hospital in Paris, where year-old duchess has been treated for two weeks on her first bulletin on her improvement. She has a full recovery since her husband's death in 1972 and has been in Paris for several years.

Swedish Princess Vasa, who celebrated her second birthday, the time her third rolls, should be crowned prince, by her husband, the king, in a ceremony at the family's residence of Solidsen, coinciding with the release of photographs of baby brother, Carl Philip. Beril Bernadotte, born in the throne through Dec. 1979, is expected to be voted in constitutional change a first born, rather than the male successor to the throne. The new law, which has already been voted on by one parliament which under Swedish law, the approval of a second into effect Jan. 1, 1980. —SAMUEL 107

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